The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

September 23, 1939

Japan-Soviet Truce May be the Precurser of a Comprehensive Deal at the Expense of China

An Editorial

Stalin's Rape of Poland

Moral Rearmament Assembly

BY JAMES TONG

U.S. Congress Meets on War

Japan Learns a Valuable Lesson From Reich-Soviet Deal

By Tatsuo Tsukui

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Volume 90

Number 4

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Since then, the China Press staff has been maintained on a "war footing," has been putting out the noon extra daily. This ten-cent four-sheet special issue, carrying up-to-the-minute flashes from Europe, will continue to appear on the news-stands as long as the crisis lasts.

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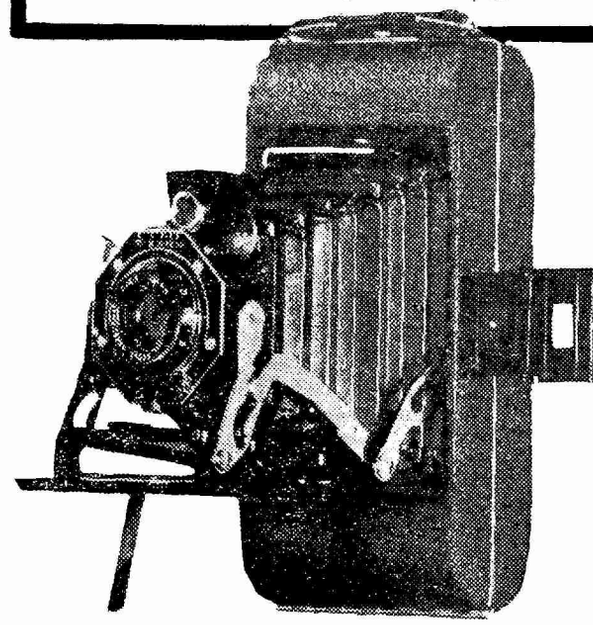

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HENRY FORD

SPEECH
of
HON. GEORGE A. DONDERO
of Michigan
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
June 23, 1939

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, a few minutes ago in front of the Nation's Capitol a photograph was taken of the Michigan delegation with the twenty-seven millionth Ford car produced by the Ford Motor Co., of Detroit, Mich.

It may be somewhat of news to you to know that this one company has produced one-third of all the cars made in the world, and during the last 10 years, according to the reports filed with the Federal Trade Commission, the profit of the Ford Motor Co. has been one-tenth of 1 percent, less than $1 per car. Henry Ford is not making automobiles today because he needs bread; he is making cars in order that men may have work. For more than a quarter of a century Henry Ford led the world in the payment of high wages to the laboring man; and because of his mechanical genius he has made it possible for the common man, the poor man, to have and to enjoy one of the great conveniences of our day and age, namely, the automobile. [Applause.]

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What People Are Saying

Comments from Readers on Current Topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Weekly Review.*

TRUTH IS APPRECIATED

To the Editor:

You are rendering a service few appreciate now in publishing the truth regarding conditions in China and I have found The China Weekly Review a reliable and most complete source of information on the Far East situation. I very much appreciate your frankness in giving all the facts and have been and still am using every copy to extend your message to as many Americans as possible.

I am convinced one of the most truthful statements so far made regarding the mass murder in China was made by Madame Chiang Kai-shek in a broadcast some time ago as follows: "China is fighting a world war for the rest of the world." I can't understand how people can even discuss "isolation" these days. The speed of vessels the radio the airplane, and the independent type of living we have developed makes the world so small that the mass murder in China is in the front yard of the Pacific Coast.

The fundamental reason for America being so slow to appreciate the importance of the final results of the war in China is the lack of interest in other peoples by Americans in general. If China could afford to employ an American who is her friend to do educational work for her in the United States, the value of such work would not only be of great benefit now but would increase in its benefits as time went on. You note that I assume China will continue to exist and be a power for all that makes life worth living in the Far East.

I extend deep appreication to the Americans in China who believe they have a right to be there. In regard to the Neutrality Law, I am opposed to any amendments just because the law is working in an opposite direction to the one that its sponsors expected. We have only one clear course: repeal it, and then fulfill our obligations to China under the Nine-Power Treaty by enforcing the Constitutional prohibition against the Government or any of our nationals making war on a friendly state—at present China.

I do not know of any other people who have made such progress as the Chinese did between 1931 and 1937, or who have so complete a Christian as leader as China has in Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, with a true helepr in Madame Chiang. I hope the suffering Chinese people will have the courage to endure and I want them to know that we have "puppets"—who sell the supplies with which they are made to bleed now.

CHARLES M. BAXTER
President, Wisconsin Club of Washington.

Seattle, Washington,
August 16 1939

LETTER FROM JAIL

To the Editor:

We, the prisoners of the French Municipal Jail, 285 Rue Massenet, apply to you, the only democratic paper in Shanghai, with the request to send us one copy of your paper free of charge, which will be read here with the greatest interest. Thanking you in advance,

We remain, yours truly,
PRISONERS OF THE FRENCH JAIL

Shanghai, Sept. 13, 1939

Editor's Note: The request contained in the above letter has been complied with.

CHEERED!

To the Editor:

I was extraordinarily cheered to receive two copies of your paper. To a resident of Chungking, which, though the war-time Capital, is, nevertheless, located in a rather remote hinterland of the west, your paper serves as a stepping-stone to knowledge, providing authentic information for the nations of the Far East. For this reason I cannot dispense with it and regret it when it is missing. As I now have Vol. 89, Nos. 1 and 2, please continue with the next number.

S. P. H.

Chungking, Aug. 30, 1939

TRAITOR OR PATRIOT?

To the Editor:

I read the article in **The Review** of Sept. 9, comparing Wang Ching-wei with Aaron Burr of American history. It seems to me that Wang Ching-wei is either a patriot or a traitor. There can be no middle ground. He admits that he slipped away from Chungking and secretly went to Tokyo where he held conferences with the enemies of his country. Did he go as a spy with the object of confusing the enemy and leading him along to the psychological time when the great denouncement will be made? Or has he sold out with the object of becoming a cheap puppet of a certain faction in the Japanese military camp? A Chinese friend of mine said that he could excuse everything else in Wang Ching-wei, except the fact that he has taken Japanese money. Foreign correspondents who attended the Wang press conference said that Wang appeared worried and looked at the ceiling throughout his talk.

FOREIGNER

Shanghai, Sept. 18, 1939

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Japan-Soviet Truce May be the Precurser of a Comprehensive Deal at the Expense of China

WHEN Lieut.-Gen. Yoshijiro Umetsu was appointed last week as Japanese Ambassador to Manchukuo and Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army in succession to the adventuristic Gen. Kenkichi Ueda, the event was widely interpreted as heralding an early change in relations between Japan and Soviet Russia. Those who took this view did not have long to wait for confirmation of its correctness. Lieut.-Gen. Umetsu arrived in Hsinking on Sept. 11 to take over his new posts. On Sept. 16, five days later, a truce was declared in the hostilities which have been disturbing the tranquillity of the Outer Mongolia-Manchukuo border since May of this year.

Agreement to call a truce to the fighting was reached in Moscow as a result of conversations between Foreign Commissar V.M. Molotoff and the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Shigenori Togo. The agreement provided that hostilities should cease at 2 o'clock a.m. Moscow time on Sept. 16; that the Japanese-Manchukuo and Soviet-Mongolian troops should remain on the lines which they respectively occupied at 13 o'clock p.m. Moscow time on Sept. 15; and that arrangements be made for exchange of prisoners and war dead.

More importantly, it was agreed to form at the earliest possible date a commission consisting of two Soviet-Mongolian representatives and two Japanese-Manchukuo representatives, whose task will be to delimit the frontier line between Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia in the area of the recent conflicts.

The question which is being asked everywhere is whether the truce will lead to a comprehensive Soviet-Japanese agreement. If the mixed border commission succeeds in delimiting the Outer Mongolia-Manchukuo frontier to the satisfaction of both parties, the most serious immediate source of Soviet-Japanese friction will have been removed. There will remain, of course, the disputes between the two countries over fisheries and the Japanese concessions in northern Sakhalin, but these will not represent serious obstacles to a general accord—including, possibly, a non-aggression pact—if, as there is good reason to suppose, both Soviet Russia and Japan have come to the view that international aims of a far-reaching kind can be served by a serious rapprochement.

Since the conclusion of the Soviet-German agreement on Aug. 23, Japan has been clinging pathetically to her anti-Comintern "ideology," although it was clear beyond peradventure that the ill-starred Anti-Comintern Pact was as dead as Queen Anne. As late as Sept. 11, Tokyo was denying that Premier Abe planned to readjust relations with Soviet Russia on the basis of a suggestion by Reich Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop. The Premier, said the denial, had intimated "the impossibility of reconciling Japan's position with Herr Von Ribbentrop's contention that there was no inconsistency or contradiction in adhering to the anti-Comintern Pact and at the same time concluding a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Government."

New Style Chopsticks

Washington, D. C. Daily News

It is understandable that Japan's rulers should feel the need of treading warily in the shaping of their new foreign policy. "Anti-Communism" has been the sustaining ideology of their imperialistic policy in China. To throw it overboard suddenly, without adequate preparation of the public mind, might cause serious complications on the home front. But since the Comin-

tern, like the Anti-Comintern Pact, is dead, continued attempts to base policy on opposition to it will come to savor more and more of comic opera and not serious politics.

One can sympathise with the local Japanese Army organ, *Tairiku Shimpo* when it wrote last week: "It may well be recalled that the reason why Japan stood for the destruction of the Chiang Kai-shek regime was its pro-Cominternism, and the first thing that we should expect from a forthcoming central administration of China should be the expulsion of the principle of pro-Cominternism. If Japan, which should demand this, came into collusion with the Soviet Union, what kind of impression would the peoples of Japan and China receive?"

Yes, that is precisely the difficulty, but it is not so big that it cannot be overcome. Nazi Germany was as violently "anti-Comintern" as Japan, but that did not prevent Hitler and Stalin from entering into a far-reaching agreement, the full consequences of which are only now becoming apparent. The real interests of Japanese imperialism and not any fanciful opposition to an "ideology" will determine Japan's course.

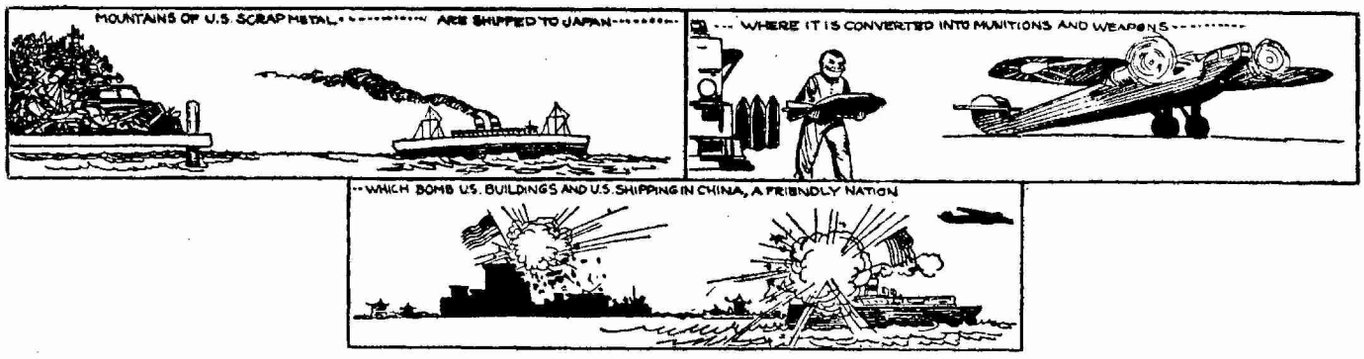
Japan to devote herself to the termination of the China incident, being relieved of a threat in the North." So much for the "ideology" of the Japanese militarists!

Comments abroad on the Soviet-Japanese truce are equally revealing. Foreign diplomatic circles in Moscow, according to a *Transocean* dispatch, believe that the truce may lead to a far-reaching agreement between Japan and Soviet Russia.

Berlin political quarters greeted the truce with satisfaction and expressed the hope that it would lead to a more comprehensive understanding "between the two states friendly towards Germany." The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, leading Nazi organ, wrote: "Signs of a great European-Asiatic peace bloc which, after Poland's final collapse, will stretch from the Rhine to the Island Empire of the Far East, are becoming visible." The paper interpreted the truce as a diplomatic setback for Britain "whose aim has long been to incite Soviet Russia against Japan in order to diminish the pressure on her own exposed positions in the Far East."

More sober comment came out of Fascist Italy. Government quarters in Rome, according to *Domei*

A Lesson In Cause and Effect


MOUNTAINS OF U.S. SCRAP METAL ARE SHIPPED TO JAPAN
WHERE IT IS CONVERTED INTO MUNITIONS AND WEAPONS
WHICH BOMB U.S. BUILDINGS AND U.S. SHIPPING IN CHINA, A FRIENDLY NATION

Thomas in Jersey Observer

The day the border truce was signed, Tokyo financial circles were quoted by *Domei* as believing that the Abe cabinet would seek a successful settlement of all questions between Japan and Russia. According to the newspaper *Yomiuri*, the truce would strengthen Japan's policy of non-intervention in the European war and enable her to concentrate on a settlement of the China "incident." The paper took the view that the truce was a blow to the Chungking Government which had been hoping that the Soviet-German pact would give the Soviets a free hand in the Far East to put pressure on Japan.

Domei also quoted a political observer in Hsinking as saying, apropos the truce, that "misfortune has turned to blessing." The truce, he added, "is a step toward the settlement of the border dispute as a whole". Tokyo financial circles were quoted as believing that the Japanese Government would now be able to drive forward to the establishment of a new order in East Asia in cooperation with the forthcoming new central regime in China, and in this sense the agreement is an "inestimably hard blow" to the regime of Gen. Chiang-Kai-shek.

Amazing was the changed attitude of the *Tairiku Shimpo* after the truce was announced. Said the Army organ: "It will be the Chungking Government that will suffer the hardest blow as a result of the conclusion of the truce agreement between Japan and the Soviet Union on the Nomonhan incident.. As the solution of the Nomonhan incident is favorable to the treatment of the China incident, other questions (between Japan and Soviet Russia) will reasonably be subjected to the endeavors directed toward their settlement, so that there may be brewed such an atmosphere as to enable

believed that the truce will place Japan in a very favorable position to pursue her operations in China unhindered by other powers, and that it will also have "delicate effects" upon the European warfare.

The *Shun Pao*, leading Chinese daily, indulged in some wishful thinking on Sept. 17 when it expressed the belief that the Soviet Government, despite the truce, would do nothing detrimental to China's interests or her campaign of resistance, "because the relations between China and Soviet Russia are regulated by the Sino-Soviet non-aggression pact." Soviet-Polish relations are also "regulated" by a non-aggression pact, but that has not prevented the Stalin Government from embarking upon an invasion of Poland, thus literally stabbing that country in the back while it is engaged in a desperate attempt to stem the German invasion.

Whether Japan will conclude or consider concluding an agreement with Soviet Russia as vital as the deal which Hitler made with Stalin, remains to be seen. It can be stated with certainty, however, that Stalin, if he deems such a deal desirable, will not allow the tiny trifle of his government's hitherto professed sympathy for China to stand in the way. On the side of Japan, as we have pointed out previously, a substantial deal with Moscow would yield two important advantages: It would untie her hands in Manchuria, thus enabling her to concentrate almost her entire military efforts in China, and at the same time give her added bargaining power with the European "democracies" whom she regards as a hindrance to her conquest of China.

Rather ironically, there was a meeting of the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association at Chungking on Sept. 15, the day previous to the announcement of the Soviet-Japanese truce, at which the guest of honor was M

Semionovitch Panoaouchkine, the new Soviet Ambassador to China. At this gathering Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, vice-chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, declared that there would never be a reconciliation between Japan and Soviet Russia, basing his contention upon a report from Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Yuan, who has been visiting in Moscow presumably with a view to getting increased Soviet aid for China.

There has been no Soviet-Japanese deal yet, but it is significant that the day the truce was announced

"We Must Keep the Foreigners Out"

The Boston Transcript

the Soviet Supreme Council appointed a new Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo in the person of M. Constantin Smetanin, counsellor of the Embassy, who is at present on furlough in Moscow. The ambassadorial post has been vacant since last year, due to strained relations between Tokyo and Moscow. That it should suddenly be filled now is suggestive of an intention to embark on serious negotiations.

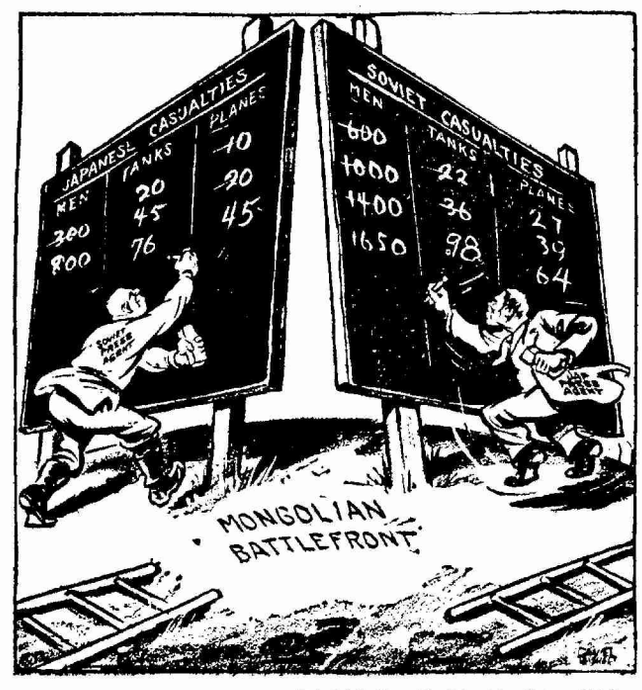
Another interesting development was the announcement, also on Sept. 16, that General Count Terauchi, former commander-in-chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to North China and a member of the Supreme War Council in Tokyo, was due in Berlin at the beginning of this week for a stay of several days, during which he was to confer with Reich Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop. He was a leading member, together with Admiral Osumi, of the Japanese delegation which was to have attended the Nazi congress at Nuremberg this month. When the delegation left Japan, it was widely believed that they would engineer a military alliance between Japan and Germany, but while en route to Europe the Reich-Soviet pact was announced and since then the delegation has been kicking its heels in Italy.

Germany has not enlightened the world as to the reason for inviting Count Terauchi to Berlin. It may well be, however, that the *Hamburger-Fremdenblatt* was not so far wide of the mark in predicting the formation of "a great European-Asiatic peace bloc."

A comprehensive Soviet-Japanese deal, it goes without saying, would have what might prove decisive effect on the Sino-Japanese war. Japan would be certain to insist on cessation of Soviet assistance to China. It is also by no means inconceivable that Moscow would instruct the Chinese "Communists" to liquidate their organization and cease their anti-Japanese activity. Those who doubt this should be reminded that the "Communists" threw all their principles overboard when Moscow decided that a united front with the Kuomintang was necessary, so that China might resist Japan—a course which Moscow felt was necessary in the interests of Soviet security from Japanese attack. More recently, Mao Tse-tung, the leader of the Chinese Communist Party, urged "readjustment" of Sino-German relations. The suggestion followed right upon the conclusion of the Soviet pact and almost before the ink on that document had dried. Those who have followed the history of the Chinese Communist Party cannot have failed to notice that its leaders have often been more responsive to the promptings of Moscow than to the needs of China. In the case of the current Sino-Japanese war, the two things have happened to coincide. But if Moscow should switch its attitude tomorrow, there is good reason to believe that the Chinese Communist leaders will once again fall into line—with Moscow.

Should that happen, the Chungking Government would be left high and dry, for it would then have only the sympathy and nebulous support of the United States. What will Chungking do? It is not unlikely that elements in the Government favoring peace might become bolder and force capitulation to Japan. Or, they might split the Government wide open and reduce it to impotence. In such a case, the unity of the army would be shattered and we should most likely witness a return to the chaos of regional warlordism which prevailed for seventeen years after the 1911 revolution. There is sincere hope that Chinese statesmanship will be able to overcome the perils precipitated by the extension of European intrigue and power politics to this quarter of the world.

Where Much Chalk Was Used



Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times

Congress Meets to Consider U. S. Attitude Toward Wars in Europe and Far East

WHILE President Roosevelt had declined, prior to the opening of the special session of Congress on Thursday of this week, to disclose the details of his proposals for the revision of the Neutrality Act, developments during the week indicated that the extraordinary session of America's chief law making body would result in development of far reaching consequences in the relations of the United States toward war situations both in Europe and the Far East.

Of outstanding significance was the President's decision to invite the Republican leaders, Alf M. Landon and Frank Knox, Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates in the previous national election in 1936, to participate in a conference at the White House on Wednesday, the day preceding the opening of the special session of Congress. Others invited to attend the conference at the White House included leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties in Congress, and the Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Although the President's action in inviting leaders of both parties as well as his opponents in the last national election to participate in the White House meeting indicated his intention to eliminate partisan politics from the discussions, hope was expressed that the seriousness of the European and world situation might have the effect of restoring the unity of the Democratic majority in Congress. It was the split in the Democratic front and the coalition of disgruntled members of the President's party with the Republican minority in the Senate which prevented consideration of the neutrality revision proposals in the last session of Congress. What effect the repeal of the Neutrality Law would had have on developments in Europe can be only a matter of speculation now, but the seriousness of developments both in Europe and Asia have tended to strengthen the President's position. He can now tell his political enemies in Congress that his sources of information were more trustworthy than were those of certain Senators—notably Senator William E. Boarch—who in effect charged the President with adopting an alarmist attitude. However, Senator Borah apparently has not changed his attitude and intends to continue his fight against modification of the Neutrality Law in the special session of Congress.

The President announced on Sept. 16 that the special session would be limited to consideration of legislation pertaining to neutrality. However, there were indications in other quarters that other subjects might also receive consideration, particularly legislation designed to curb profiteering resulting from the war situation.

There was an indication in reports from Washington early in the week that the Republican opposition to modification of the Neutrality Law would be continued in the special session despite efforts of the President to make the discussions non-partisan from the standpoint of domestic politics. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, candidate for the Republican nomination in the Presidential elections next year, declared that the United States must abide by the provisions of the Neutrality Act and not export arms to any belligerents in the European war unless American sovereignty was directly challenged. He was quoted in a report from Washington by the French *Havas* service (Sept. 16), "I believe that it is not neutrality to change our code of neutrality to favor certain belligerents wherever may lie our sympathies . . It amounts to trying to be half in the war while seeking to avoid entering it altogether . . I do not believe that such a position is tenable . . I do not believe that the United States can be an arsenal for one belligerent without eventually becoming a target for another . . I am therefore in favor of maintenance of our present code of neutrality in order to remain totally neutral as long as we are neutral . . Unless a direct challenge is offered to our sovereignty, I believe it is vital for us to remain neutral."

Senator Vandenberg based his contention on two points, first that neutrality was vital for the peace of the United States, and second, that at least one strong voice should remain clear in the chaotic world, ready to talk peace. In conclusion he charged the Roosevelt administration with attempting socialist experiments and having caused reforms "which are poison to the American system and responsible for the failure of recovery."

"Fishing Both Oceans"

The Chicago Tribune

Symbolizing opposition to Roosevelt.

Another voice in favor of a continuance of neutrality was that of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who recently returned to the United States to reside after extended residence in Great Britain and inspection trips in most of the countries of the European Continent, particularly Russia and Germany. He declared, "We must keep out of European wars entirely or stay in European affairs permanently . . Entry of the United States into the European war would be madness and might endanger democracy in America . . If we enter the war to fight for democracy abroad, we may end up by losing our democracy at home . . The United States need not fear invasion so long as we have a large Army, Navy and Air Force . . The present conflict in Europe is simply one more of those age-old quarrels within the family of European nations—a quarrel arising from the errors of the last war and from the failure of the victors of that war to follow a consistent policy either of fairness or force."

Senator William E. Borah declared in radio broadcasts and interviews that repeal of the Neutrality Act's arms embargo clause "would be contrary to the laws of neutrality." He charged the Administration with not seeking to assure peace for the United States, but

'only trying to help the Allies . . such a policy would only result in dragging the United States into war."

Senator Gerald Nye, outstanding isolationist, also declared his intention of continuing his opposition to making any change in the law. He declared, "I expect the Administration to contend that every voice raised in opposition to the Administration's wishes is pro-Hitler."

Of direct interest was a report from New York on Sept. 15 that the firm of J.P. Morgan and Company would not serve as purchasing and fiscal agents for the British and French Governments as they did in the last war. The Morgan firm's connection with the purchase of arms, munitions and war supplies in the United States on behalf of the Allies in the last war, was the subject of a special investigation by a committee of Congress.

While opponents of amending the Neutrality Law have received most attention in the press a *Reuter* report from Washington on Sept. 14 stated that the decision of the President to call a special session of Congress had followed an investigation into the attitude of almost every individual congressman, the result of which had apparently convinced the President that he would have a good majority in the House for repeal of the arms embargo and more than an even chance in the Senate.

That the special session of Congress will go a long way toward determining the final attitude of the country toward the war situations in both Europe and the Far East seemed more or less definite as these paragraphs were written.

THE PROBLEM OF THE FAR EAST

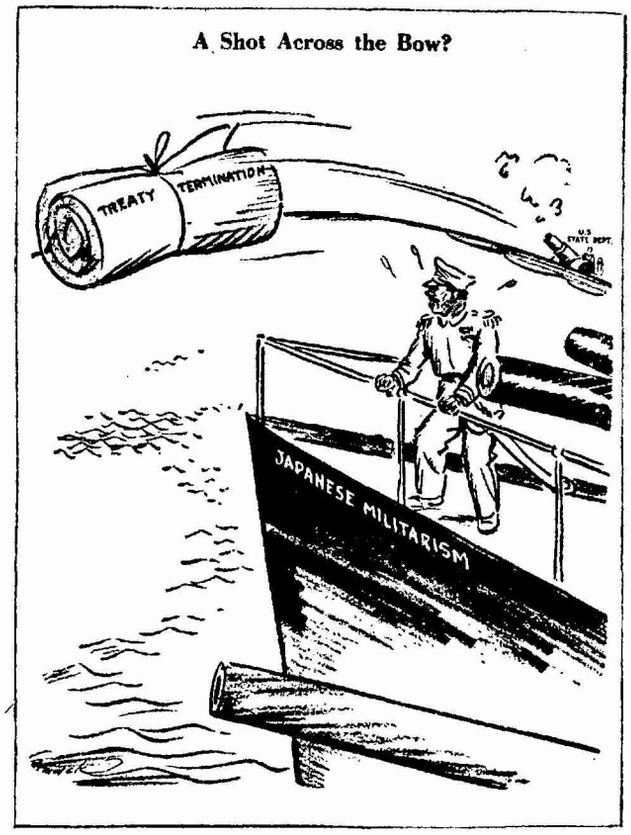
While the attention of the American people is centered largely upon sensational developments in Europe, it is likely that the special session of Congress will also provide opportunity for airing of views and possibly for concrete definitions of policy with regard to the situation in the Far East.

Americans cannot escape the knowledge that responsibility for the present rampage of treaty-scrapping and use of force in the settlement of disputes between nations, rests largely with the military factions in Japan which initiated the policy of using force to settle differences with a weaker nation. On Monday of this week it was necessary to again mobilize the Volunteer Corps in the International Settlement in order to prevent disturbances on the anniversary of Japan's invasion of China's northeastern provinces eight years ago.

"Capital Parade," a widely-syndicated column in the American press, conducted by Joseph Alsop and Robert Kintner, had the following on this subject in its issue of July. :

> "If the experts are correct, moreover, it is time for this country to think a little more seriously about the Far Eastern situation. Consideration of it seems to be largely confined to the State Department. Yet there is plenty of informed opinion to the effect that, before another twelve months have passed, the Japanese will have offered us such provocation as we ought not to let pass without fighting. Two questions ought to be decided by every thinking person in this country: Do we want a Japanese Empire dominating the entire Far East, which means that we will first be chased out of China in most humiliating fashion? And are we prepared to run the risk of Japanese attack on the undefended Philippines, which will be American soil until 1946? If such passivity is appealing, we ought not to fool around with measures like the denunication of the commercial treaty, which is likely to make the Japanese join the Italo-German-anti-comintern military alliance. If, on the other hand, we do not wish to be entirely passive, we should be active in a planned, logical and clear-headed way."

That the Japanese are aware of this situation was indicated in reports from Tokyo early in the week. The Japanese Government-controlled *Domei* news agency circulated a report in Shanghai on Wednesday of this week which quoted the *Kokumin Shimbun* as saying that "The United States is obsessed with the idea that Japan is an aggressor and she has a distorted conception of Japan's actions." The paper declared that Japan had tried not to antagonize America and declared that the



Carmack in Christian Science Monitor

United States had no political interests in the Far East "which would be jeopardized by the establishment of a 'New Order in Asia.'" Continuing, the paper declared that by abrogating the Japanese-American Commercial Treaty of 1911, the United States "had brought pressure on both Japan and Britain." Now after the outbreak of the European War the United States was posing as the "guardian of the old order in East Asia after the retreat of Britain from the Far East . . America maintains a big fleet in the Pacific and sent an airplane carrier to Manila . . Neither Japan nor the United States wants war but it is easily imaginable that Japan will be compelled to safeguard her right of existence and that a war crisis might arise between the two countries in case the United States persists in her oppression of Japan . . . Japan will never deviate from her policy of constructing a new order in East Asia."

Other papers such as the *Asahi, Yomiuri, Miyako* and others, according to *Domei*, had charged that the United States "was planning to pose as the guardian of English and French interests in the Far East. The *Asahi* declared that the United States had not only refused to recognize the New Order, "but had alleged that more than 600 questions had arisen in China involving American interests."

The *Yomiuri* predicted that the United States would join the European war on the side of Britain "as soon as the situation developed against Britain and France." However, Yakichiro Suma, former Counsellor of the

Japanese Embassay in Washington, who returned to Japan this week, declared to the press that "world peace and security depended upon Japan and the United States." The official Japanese news agency also carried a report from Rome alleging that the United States "had warned Italy that the U.S. might be forced to enter the European war within a few months." The report alleged that William Philips, American Ambassador, had served such a notice on the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano.

Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States, suggested the appointment of an international commission for protecting civilian populations against the horrors of war. The German *Transocean* service carried a report from Washington stating that while some 22,000 American citizens had been repatriated since the outbreak of the war, there were still some 20,000 awaiting shipping facilities to return. An American warning to Americans in Soviet Russia to leave that country was described by *Transocean* as a "routine measure.'

N. Y. Times Writer Exposes How Japan "Carries On"

THE casual visitor, who reports to his friends following a few days or weeks in the Island Empire, "that the Japanese people are carrying on quite normally despite the existence of a long-drawn war", should read an article by Hallett Abend which appeared in *The Saturday Evening Post* on August 10.

Mr. Abend is correspondent in China for the *New York Times*, but recently has been contributing articles on the situation in the Far East to the *Post*, which is America's most widely circulated periodical.

In the opening paragraph, Mr. Abend explained that there are 193 military hospitals in Japan, each with a little more than 300 beds, "and in these days all these beds are filled with war-wounded men from the China front."

In contrast with conditions in Hongkew where 42,000 Japanese civilians reside and where money "flows like water," are conditions in Japan "where there is a ban on gaiety . . dance halls are closed, even private dances or charity balls are forbidden . . Tokyo, a city of 7,000,000 people, is dead by ten o'clock at night."

Gasoline is strictly rationed to twelve gallons a month per car—not because of any difficulty in obtaining this liquid fuel, but because of the very great difficulty of finding foreign exchange to pay for it . . Whisky is twenty-four yen a bottle, and higher for the more choice brands. Foreign cigars, cigarettes and pipe tobaccos are almost unobtainable even at prohibitive prices.

Further on in his article, Mr. Abend explained that while there are only 170,000 dairy and beef cattle in all Japan, the month of June saw the beginning of a state-inspired plan to export butter and cheese. Eggs are exported too and have practically vanished from the national dietary. He then cited the allowance for food of the family of a university professor—cultured and well educated—who receives a salary of only sixty yen a month. This particular professor has a wife and two young children. Here is their daily menu :

Breakfast : Rice and a piece of pickled radish.

Luncheon : Fish soup, with a piece of fish no larger than a man's finger, rice and boiled cabbagge or a similar vegetable.

Supper : Rice and pickled radish again.

Commenting on this meager fare, the professor explained, "Yes, we can stay healthy and work on that diet, but our resistance is low. As a race we die young. And the scourge of tuberculosis is greater and greater each year in Japan."

But the army is better fed than civilians. The conscripts get meat once a day and they are given eggs and raw fish in plenty and all the nourishing soya-bean curd that they can eat.

In reference to the financial situation, Mr. Abend stated that Japan is not bankrupt, nor is likely to become so at any early date. Taxes are high and the stores lack many formerly popular foreign goods and commodities. The nation's belt is being steadily and relentlessly tightened, "but so far a fictitious wartime prosperity prevails . . The national debt may have been increased by more than 10,000,000,000 yen, but postal savings also now total 10,000,000,000 yen, so the unthinking are not worried. And the average Japanese does not know that Japan's foreign gold reserve, which in 1925 totaled about 2,000,000,000 yen, is now entirely exhausted."

Also, the war drain on Japan's manpower is undeniably making itself felt, in Mr. Abend's opinion. The fact that 1,000,000 Japanese soldiers are being maintained upon the Asiatic mainland, and that casualties have been heavy, "is bound to show in a nation of fewer than 70,000,000 people." Women, most of them sad-faced, outnumber the men on the streets nearly two to one—and most of them are middle-aged or old . . There is a labor shortage. Koreans are being imported to work in the coal mines. Money wages are sky-high. A workman in an automobile plant makes as much as an honest cabinet minister.

Mr. Abend then made an interesting disclosure —that the unofficial American and British boycotts are so effective that they are being circumvented by shipping the silk to Shanghai "where it is rebaled, labeled MADE IN CHINA, and reshipped to America or European ports." Japan is actually in such dire straits for money that the nation—which has always pleaded the necessity for expansion because her rocky island could not support her population—is actually exporting foodstuffs.

The article, too lengthy to reproduce here in its entirety, touches on practically all phases of wartime conditions in Japan—censorship of press, high-handed methods of the police in dealing with foreigners and natives, control of materials, which led Mr. Abend to remark that the "New Order in East Asia, is to be a long and hungry processs." In further reference to the financial situation he said,

"Today, prices and costs are worrying the Japanese military, just as they are worrying Japanese businessmen. The weakness of Japan's financial position can no longer be ignored. Frantic efforts are being made to turn the China incident into a paying proposition before the yen hits the toboggan, headed for an irretrievable crash.

"Officially, the yen exchange rate is supposed to be around yen 340 for U.S.$100, but actually in any Japanese seaport, U.S. $100 can be readily exchanged with eager merchants or bankers for yen 370 or even for 380.

"In the open market at Shanghai the weakness of Japanese currency is most clearly revealed. At the end of May, the yen was actually cheaper in Shanghai than was the badly depreciated Chinese paper dollar. On May 27 U.S. $100 would buy $617 in Chinese currency, but the yen could be bought at the rate of ninety-five cents Chinese money—in other words, in Shanghai, U.S. $100 would buy about Yen 560, which was a vastly different value from the official Japanese rate of around yen 340 for U.S. $100.

"The brutal truth is that the yen is so shaky that American, British, French and Dutch banks in Shanghai will not accept Japanese currency, either for exchange into Chinese dollars for deposit or for the purchase of foreign exchange. And even the Japanese banks in Shanghai will not hand out Chinese currency in exchange for yen, nor will they accept their own yen in payment for drafts on other countries.

"If Japan can succeed in carrying out her plans for grab in China, she may become one of the richest nations in the world within a decade. But there will be only very small profits or no profits all at, so long as the Chinese continue their military resistance campaign, and so long as Chinese in the occupied areas persist in their passive resistance, which the Japanese bitterly term, 'refusal to cooperate.' "

In concluding his article, Mr. Abend said that the Japanese Navy had held out against joining the German-Italian military alliance, which the Army had been so intent on joining. Big business and the Foreign Office were also believed to be on the side of the Navy, the reason being that the experts in foreign affairs and Japanese bankers and industrialists realized that Japan cannot prosper without eventual credit, and cannot carry out "even half her ambitious program on the Asiatic mainland without foreign loans. Hitler and Mussolini have no money to loan. Economic forces may yet enforce a peace . . . But it is not yet in sight."

Settlement Authorities Stage First Gambling Raid

AS a result of an action initiated by the Japanese authorities, Shanghai Municipal Police raided one of Shanghai's newest and largest gambling houses on Monday night of this week and arrested some 300 Chinese and Japanese gamblers. Paraphernalia seized included roulette wheels, chemin de fer tables, dice and various Chinese games. The gambling house was located at 457 Weihaiwei Road (near the corner of Seymour and Weihaiwei), hence was within the jurisdiction of the Bubbling Well police station.

Since this was the first raid of a Japanese-sponsored gambling joint by the police of the International Settlement, since the initiation of wide-open gambling here following the Japanese occupation of the Shanghai district, considerable mystery prevailed as to the reason for this particular action. According to reports which have appeared in the local newspapers there are more than 20 large gambling houses located in and about the borders of the International Settlement which have been in continuous operation for many months. All of the houses are operated by Chinese (Cantonese) or Sino-Japanese syndicates.

R. T. Bryan, Jr. American Municipal Adovcate, stated several months ago that he was making an investigation of the gambling situation which had followed the Japanese invasion, but until this week no action had been taken. Mr. Bryan was responsible for the prosecution and conviction of a well known Mexican gambling house proprietor several years ago.

Stalin's Rape of Poland: A Warning for China

WHAT EXPERTS THOUGHT DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY

From the August issue of the American Mercury:

FRITZ KUHN, leader of the German-American Bund: "Rumors that Germany will enter into a pact with Communist Russia are part of a campaign to smear Hitler with a Communist brush."

THE DAILY WORKER, Communist organ: "The whispered lies to the effect that the Soviet Union will enter into a treaty with Nazi Germany are nothing but poison spread by the enemies of peace and democracy, the appeasement mongers, the Munich men of Fascism."

WHEN Soviet troops moved into Polish territory last Sunday, Sept. 17, another political myth was exploded, namely, the notion that the Stalin regime in Russia is a disinterested champion of small or weak nations and that it is anti-imperialist in its foreign policy. The lesson for China is clear and unmistakable. The Kremlin crew have pretended for a long time that they are supporters of China against Japan solely for China's sake. But can anyone now seriously believe that? On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that if Moscow for any reason finds it expedient to make a deal with Japan, China will be treated with the same perfidy that characterizes the Soviet action toward Poland.

There was a time when Soviet Russia was really the champion of oppressed peoples and was recognized as such, but all that was changed quite a few years ago. The Stalin regime does not represent the Russian people as did the earlier regime of Lenin and Trotsky. It stands over Russia as a cruel dictatorship every bit as ruthless and reactionary as the regime of Hitler in Germany and Mussolini in Italy. Maintaining a bloody tyranny at home, it can scarcely be considered a liberator of peoples abroad.

If it is true that the Ukrainians and White Russians in Poland welcomed the invading Red Army as liberators, it can only be said that they are in for a sad disillusionment. One has only to recall the "purges" which Stalin has conducted in the Soviet Ukraine and the White Russian Republic. These mass blood-lettings, repeated several times in the Ukraine, have filled hundreds of graves and scores of concentration camps. They have uprooted millions from their homes and created a misery almost without parallel. It is hardly likely that the Ukrainians and White Russians in Poland are not aware of what has been happening to their compatriots in Stalin's realm. Hence, when Soviet sources inform the world that the invading Red Army is being greeted joyously by these people, the thoughtful would be wise to take such claims with the proverbial grain of salt. There was a time when the Red Army was a popular voluntary force recruited on the militia principle. Today it is a professional army, sustaining and serving the interests of a reactionary oligarchy.

When Stalin signed his non-aggression pact with Hitler on Aug. 23, there were many who believed that a secret understanding between them provided for the partition of Poland between Germany and Russia. We have not had to wait long for confirmation. Moscow prepared the way for its rape of Poland by a press campaign against the Polish Government, charging mistreatment and oppression of the Ukrainian and White Russian minorities. There is ample evidence of such oppression, but when Stalin decided the time was ripe to grab Poland's eastern territories this was the pretext for his action and not the motivating cause. At the moment, it appears that it is a simple land-grabbing operation. Declarations made by Foreign Commissar Molotoff suggest that Stalin aims to restore Russia's 1919 frontier and collaborate with Hitler in establishing a puppet Polish state.

It is distasteful to wade through the cynicism and hypocrisy accompanying this piratical adventure. The Soviet-Polish non-aggression pact has been treated as non-existent on the grounds that the Polish state has ceased to exist. No mention is made of the fact that Stalin, by his pact with Hitler, contributed mightily to its destruction. If tomorrow, as a result of a Stalin deal

His Circle of Friends

The Chicago Tribune

Stalin: "Ha ha! I had them killed as agents of Hitler. Ha ha!"

Trotsky Denounces Stalin's Invasion of Poland

Condemning the Soviet rape of Poland, Leon Trotsky, exiled Bolshevik leader, told press interviewers in Mexico City this week, according to Havas, that "this shameful and criminal task" was imposed upon the Red Army by Stalin, whom he referred to as the "jackal of the Kremlin."

"It is clear," Trotsky said, "that during the years the Comintern undertook a boisterous campaign in favor of the democracies against Fascism, the Kremlin was preparing a military understanding against the democracies. Even the stupidist people must understand now that the Moscow trials in which the old form of Bolshevism was wiped out for allegedly being pro-Nazi, were nothing but a blind behind which an alliance between Hitler and Stalin was being prepared.

"The secret is now no more. While the British and French military missions were discussing with Marshal Voroshilov the problem of joint defense of Poland, the Marshal and his General Staff were also drafting a partition of Poland with the Reich. The Kremlin was deceiving not only Mr. Chamberlain, M. Daladier and Colonel Beck, but also the proletariat of the Soviet Union and the entire world."

with Japan, the Chungking government should "cease to exist," the same reasoning could, and probably would, be used to justify a Soviet grab of Chinese territory—e.g. Sinkiang.

When Soviet mobilization was commenced more than two weeks ago, observers of the European scene raised the question whether Moscow, despite the non-aggression pact with Berlin, was not apprehensive of a possible attack on Soviet territory once the German army had completed its march through Poland. The question was answered by a joint German-Soviet communique issued Sept. 18, when the Soviet invasion of Poland was already well under way. It read:

"In order to forestall unfounded rumors of every description with regard to the task of Soviet and German troops acting in Poland, the governments of the U.S.S.R. and Germany declare that the actions of these troops pursue no aim counter to the interests of Germany or the Soviet Union or in contradiction of the spirit and letter of the non-aggression pact concluded by Germany and the U.S.S.R. On the contrary, the task of these troops is to re-establish in Poland the peace and order disrupted by the collapse of the Polish state and to assist the population of Poland in reconstructing the conditions of their state existence."

In other words, the entente between Stalin and Hitler, at least as regards Poland, is fairly firm and complete, and it indicates a prior agreement to partition Poland. This was underlined in a *Transocean* dispatch from Berlin, quoting political circles there as saying that the joint communique constituted "a reply by Germany and Russia to attempts made by England and France to interfere in Eastern Europe, making it clear that the task of reorganizing their natural spheres of interest in order to assure peace and order in those regions is exclusively incumbent on Germany and Russia."

"Spheres of interest"—has this not always been the language of imperialism, justifying the rape and robbery of weaker nations?

Apprehensive of embroilment with Britain and France, the Kremlin Government has declared that it still adheres to its previously-proclaimed policy of neutrality. It would seem that where power politics are concerned the ordinary language of diplomacy has lost all meaning. The lawyers of the Kremlin have not attempted to explain how Soviet neutrality is preserved while the Red Army is tramping through Poland, which is the ally of Britain and France.

Soviet Russia, almost in so many words, has endorsed the German war against Poland and is assisting the German army to subjugate that country, meanwhile doing a little land-grabbing on its own. It remains to be seen whether Britain and France will construe current Kremlin policy as an active belligerency and proclaim a state of war against Soviet Russia. Press dispatches

Already Jumped!

The Chicago Tribune

have indicated that Britain and France, before thus widening the sphere of the present European hostilities, are seeking a clarification of America's attitude. Put plainly, they want to know whether the United States is going to enter the war on the side of the "democracies" if and when such entry becomes essential to their victory. Should an assurance of American support be forthcoming, there can be little doubt that Soviet Russia will be fully drawn into the war.

Meanwhile, there can be no doubt that Germany's economic position has been improved by the invasion of Poland. To mention only one item, the oil fields of Galicia are now in German hands, and they have a production of 500,000 tons a year. And this week, a start was made on the construction of a motor road across the now non-existent Polish corridor, to connect East Prussia with the Reich proper. The Polish port of Gdynia on the Baltic has been captured by German troops. Warsaw has not yet been taken, but its fall can be only a matter of days. The garrison has refused to surrender and the invading Germans are attacking the city from all sides. President Moscicki, Marshal Smigly-Ridz and the entire Polish government have fled to Rumania.

What next? Berlin political circles were quoted by *Havas* this week as declaring that Germany and Soviet Rusisa have arranged to share the whole of eastern Europe. According to this arrangement Russia will absorb all Polish territory inhabited by White Russians, extending north as far as Vilna, also the regions inhabited by the Ukrainian minority, extending south as far as Lvov.

Two buffer states are to be created between Germany and Russia: To the north there would be Lithuania, including Vilna (which the Lithuanians have consistently claimed as their capital since 1922, when it was seized by Poland), while to the south there would be created a new state to be named "Little Poland" and which would be under German control. Another report envisages the setting up within "Little Poland" of a Jewish state, to which would be driven all the Jews from Germany and former Czechoslovakia whom Herr Hitler does not want within his territory.

That the Baltic states—Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania—are not at all happy over the new trend of events is quite natural. Already it is rumored that

One Sword Had Teeth on It!

Hungerford in Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

the Soviets are planning an invasion of Finland and Estonia. In this connection, there have been ominous reports out of Moscow, hinting that the Baltic states, in allegedly allowing Polish submarines the use of their harbors and permitting them to enter and leave at will, are violating their own declarations of neutrality.

It seems almost certain that in a few weeks, if not sooner, the war will envelop practically all of Europe. Much depends on the Anglo-French attitude toward Russia. If Britian and France declare war on that country, it may be taken for granted that they have secured at least a promise of American participation in the holocaust whenever that is considered necessary. The Turkish foreign minister is in Moscow this week, and rumor has it that a new Russo-Turkish agreement is due which will be designed to exclude all "foreign influence" from the Black Sea. Turkey has been "guaranteed" by Britain and France, but the Turkish press this week, pointing to the fate of Poland, was expressing bitter regret that the guarantee had been accepted. Turkey, then, must be considered a likely ally of Russia if the latter country enters the war. Russia and Turkey would be powerful aids to Hitler's cause.

Indicative of the close *rapport* between Nazi Germany and "Communist" Russia was Moscow's action on Sept. 17 in extending *de jure* and *de facto* recognition to Slovakia as an "independent state." This territory was carved from the body of former Czechoslovakia a few short months ago by Nazi Germany. It is no more independent than Manchukuo is independent. In the fullest sense of the word it is a puppet state. China, in attempting to asssess Soviet "sympathy" for China at its true value, should remember this Soviet act, for it may well be indicative of future Soviet actions in the Far East. If Russia becomes seriously involved in the European war, there will be every reason to expect a Soviet deal with Japan at the expense of China, just as the Soivet-German deal proved to be at the expense of Poland.

Mexico to Propose Solidarity Resolution at Pan-American Meet

A declaration regarding Mexico's attitude at the Pan-American Conference which is scheduled to open Sept. 23 in Panama City was published Sept. 15, according to a *Transocean* dispatch from Mexico City. The Mexican Government, it was stated, would ask the Conference to adopt a resolution on the solidarity of all countries represented. Additionally, the desire would be expressed to maintain peace on the American continents and only to abandon it when all means of reaching a peaceful solution of questions at issue had been exhausted, while the wish of the American nations to cooperate in the restoration of world peace would be stressed.

Mexico's resolution, it was also stated, would proclaim that Mexico's neutrality was the sole concern of Mexico, that Mexico has no interest whatever in the European war, and that its government is anxious that the economic life of the country should continue on a normal basis.

Replying to a statement by the British Ministry of Information, in which it was declared that the British Government had reason to believe that Germany might attempt to construct submarine and air force bases on the coast of Central and South America, authoritative quarters in Berlin, on Sept. 14, declared that this statement was designed to create panic in the Central and South American countries, "just as Churchill's attack on the *Athenia* was intended for no other purpose than to create animosity against Germany in the United States." The Berlin announcement said Germany wished once more to make it clear that she has neither political, nor military ambitions in North, Central or South America.

Answering a declaration by President Roosevelt that the United States would resist any attempt at aggression against Canada, the *Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz* wrote on Sept. 14: "Today President Roosevelt sees himself obliged to remind us that any attack on Canada, which has now declared war on Germany, would be immediately resisted by American forces. According to the principle of the Monroe Doctrine, he should have accorded both sides equal rights and inserted the condition that Canada adopt a corresponding attitude toward the Reich. It is scarcely compatible with the principles of fairness and chivalry, not to speak of neutrality, to declare that an attack on one party is not permissible, but to grant this party the right of attacking the other party, even on the latter's own soil."

Americans Increase Interests in Netherlands and Indies

Recent report that aviation interests in Netherlands and Netherlands Indies had purchased considerable stock in the American Douglas aircraft firm has served to arouse interest in other moves designed to cement U. S.—Dutch ties. The Bank of Amsterdam is planning shortly to establish a branch in New York and Chairman Aldrich of the Chase National Bank has recently made trips to Holland. Standard Oil of New Jersey recently transferred its headquarters from Rumania to The Hague, and the new Netherlands-American Syndicate has recently promoted large Dutch investments in American utilities.

Total Dutch investments in the United States are now estimated at approximately U.S.$2,000,000,000. Dutch investment in Douglas Aircraft, according to a recent statement by Donald W. Douglas, president, consisted of the purchase of 29,320 shares, comprising 5 per cent of the company's outstanding shares. The money involved amounted to U.S.$1,851,820. The Royal Dutch Airlines use Douglas planes almost exclusively. The Douglas company, according to the report, has U.S.$47,000,000 foreign and domestic orders on its books.

Early in August the Pan-American Airways system filed an application in Washington to establish regular schedules for the fortnightly transport of passengers, mail, and express over 8,000 miles of sea and coral reefs to link the United States and Australasia. Flying time will be 49 hours, while actual elapsed time—including a day's layover in Honolulu—will be four days. This will be 11 days shorter than the best steamship schedule. The fare will be approximately U.S.$900. Recently the U. S. Navy stationed two of its most modern submarines at Pago Pago, important port in the Samoan Islands, where the Pan American planes will land on the Australian hop. It was in this vicinity that the plane, the Samoan Clipper, with Capt. Edwin Musick in command, disappeared without leaving the slightest trace a year and a half ago.

Moral Re-Armament Cause is Given Stimulus by California Convention

BY JAMES TONG

Editor's Note:—The following article is by a Chinese newspaperman of Shanghai who went to the recent Treasure Island Convention of the Moral Re-Armament Movement as a representative from China.

IN one year Moral Re-Armament—the program of new men, new nations, a new world—has become a world force. Since its spread in Britain, Europe, Africa, Asia and the Far East it has in the past few months swept across America from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Here in sunny California there are over one thousand men and women from all parts of the world working with the Californians for M.R.A.—a new unity, national service and a permanent cure for crisis.

There are modern Vikings from Scandinavia, some of them in picturesque national dress; there are Scots with bagpipes and wonderful kilts in different tartans. There are others from many European nations, from Egypt, South Africa, Australia, India, Burma, China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, Jamaica and from all parts of the United States. They have assembled on the Pacific Coast for the Moral Re-Armanent of America and the world.

Big Hollywood Show

At the Hollywood Bowl, on the evening of July 19th, over 30,000 people heard the message with instant response. Photographers, newsreel cameramen and pressmen gave the news to the world in picture and story. It was a call to the nations for Moral Re-Armament.

That evening in the Hollywood Bowl was dramatic—a picture in itself. But it was the world story behind the drama that gave it significance: the quiet assurance of each speaker, the undeniable facts behind their declarations — these all gave content to a pageant of America awaking to a new era.

Here is the story of the Bowl.

As the trumpets sounded, the hundreds of representatives from twenty-five countries marched in. The Scottish bagpipe band and standard bearers of flags of the United States and other nations led the way. These delegates have travelled an aggregate of some two and a half million miles in order to participate in this "race with time to re-make men and nations."

New World Order

"Tonight is a preview of a new world order," began Dr. Frank Buchman, founder and leader of the movement for Moral Re-Armament. "M.R.A. is the new thinking, the new philosophy, the new leadership that everybody wants. It is the ordinary man's opportunity to remake the world....Moral Re-Armament begins when you and I are ready to enlist... M.R.A. will win," continued Dr. Buchman, "because it advances with the strength of a united mind, because it awakens the fire of true patriotism, because it brings the certainty of lasting peace."

Tod Sloan and Bill Rowell, leaders of Labor from London's East End, brought with them a strong challenge to America to re-arm morally for the salvation of all classes, and told graphically how Labor in Britain is seeing M.R.A. as the answer to its problems.

The Hon. Miles Phillimore, son of Lord Phillimore, prominent Conservative member of the House of Lords in England, told of his experience living with Bill Rowell in the heart of East London, where three million workers dwell. In Bill's home there were only three beds for a family of seven, so Miles slept on two chairs in the kitchen. He discovered that they often went hungry. Bill would say to Miles, "I don't trust you or any of your sort." To this the latter would honestly reply. "I don't blame you. I have not earned your trust. But I want you to realize that I am here to learn to be different and to put right the wrongs I have done you and your people."

To Build New Society

These two lived together for three weeks. By the end of that time they had become friends able to work unitedly in an effort to build a new society. Concluding his message at the Bowl, Bill said, "I believe that the time has come when we have got to face the fact that human wisdom has failed, that God has a plan, and that the future lies with those who listen to God and obey."

Two of the Chinese delegates spoke during the meeting. Dr. E. S. Tyau, a doctor from Shanghai and former president of the China Medical Association, began. "Moral Re-Armament," he said, "has meant for us as individuals a new life, free from hate and fear. It has given us a new sense of national responsibility. In M.R.A. we see for our country the means by which our National Spiritual Mobilization, to which our leaders are calling us, will make permanent the spirit of unity which now binds the nation." Dr. Tyau was followed by Miss Phyllis Teng of Peiping and Shanghai, who told of the new patriotism and spirit of self-sacrific she had found through Moral Re-Armament.

Dr. Buchman Visits Mae West in Hollywood

Dr. Frank Buchman, once a missionary in China, now head of the Oxford Group and founder of the Moral Rearmament Movement, described in the accompanying article, is here shown discussing the Moral Rearmament Movement with the famous Hollywood actress Mae West. The directors of the Moral Rearmament Movement are now conducting a series of meetings on the U. S. Pacific Coast, including Hollywood, Los Angeles, Treasure Island, San Francisco, Seattle and elsewhere. Bishop Logan H. Roots of Hankow, his daughter Frances and a number of Chinese Chrsitians are cooperating in the meetings in the United States and recently participated in an exchange of broadcasts between Treasure Island and Chungking which featured talks by Bishop Roots and Gen. and Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

"Bunny" Austin Testifies

Then came perhaps the most popular speaker, H. W. "Bunny" Austin, Britain's Number One Tennis player. "I have travelled these 5,600 miles," he declared, "because I believe that Moral Re-Armament is the only answer to a civilization poised on the edge of destruction.

"I was awakened out of my fool's paradise last September," Austin said. "The destruction of war threatened my home, my family, my infant daughter three months old. It was imperative to me to find an answer to the powers that were threatening to hurl us into darkness. It was at that time that I came upon Moral Re-Armament. Here was the answer I was looking for. It was not just a beautiful but vague and unpractical ideal, not a religion to blind us or make us content with conditions as they are, but a personal challenge to each of us to give our lives to change conditions by changing human nature which created them. The first, and foremost, challenge was that, if we were to succeed we must start with ourselves."

Bunny Austin, as it happens, is the

man who collected together into a small blue book called "Moral Re-Armament," the statements and letters which had appeared in the press of Britain and Europe on this subject after the September, 1938 crisis. This book sold half a million copies in the first two months of its publication.

Then came the world-famous dancer, Ruth St. Denis, and as she rose to speak she paid tribute to the beautiful Bowl which she had helped to build and on whose stage she had so often danced. "I feel as if tonight were the night this Bowl has longed to see all these years," she said. "Three years ago in London I found myself defeated, lonely and unhappy. I met this Group and after I had paid the price, the whole design of my life changed. From an egocentric artist concerned only with my own affairs, I am experiencing the exhiliration of a new birth. New ideas and new powers are surging through me," and she concluded by reading a statement signed by such leading artists as Geraldine Farrar, Frank Brangwyn, Jonas Lie, Tobias Matthay, Daphne du Maurier, Warwick Deeping, Albert Coates, Sir Walford Davies and many others. "Nations which have forgotten to listen to God," read the statement, "will still listen to their great artists. On the artists, then, rests this responsibility: To challenge men to an awareness of individual responsibility on the basis of absolute honesty, unselfishness, love and purity. This is the great need of the day. This is Moral Re-Armament."

Assortment of Speakers

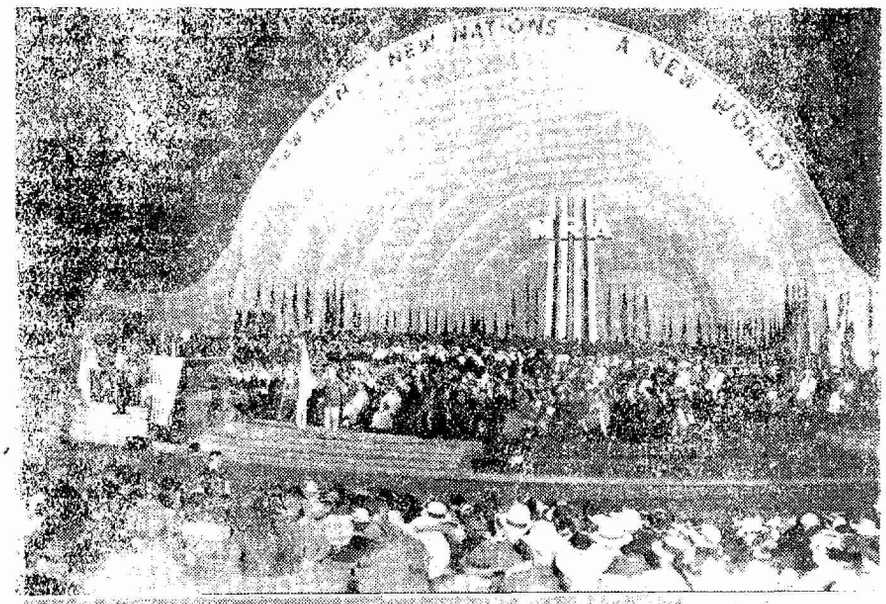
Speaker after speaker rose and briefly gave his message: George Eastman, former President of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce; George Muff, Labor Member of Parliament from Yorkshire; Ma Nyein Tha of Burma; Baron and Baroness de Watteville-Berckheim of Paris and Alsace, and many others from different nations.

Facing the crowd, which sat in the dark, there stood the brilliantly illuminated yellow shell, inside which were four pylons supporting the three letters, M-R-A. Behind the shell there were four powerful searchlights shooting four vertical beams into the sky, symbolising the four standards of Moral Re-Armament.

Prior to July 19, messages had poured into America from all over the world. His Excellency Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to France, was among the signatories in a message from leaders in France. The Chinese Consul in Los Angeles sent a special greeting to the Bowl. Others who sent messages were President Roosevelt; the Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, British Home Secretary; Ex-President Herbert Hoover; Admiral Richard E. Byrd; Henry Ford; 36 Governors of the States in America; Mayors of American cities; leading representatives of British Labor, Industry and Commerce; members of the British film industry; the Hon. B.S.B. Stevens, Premier of New South Wales; and countless others too numerous to mention.

What lies behind this panorama, this impressive array of men and women from every country, class, creed and color? Why has America received these people to her shores? What has she to give or learn? The Hollywood Bowl was a demonstration of a working force abroad in the world today which professes an answer to the chaos of nations, and is producing results.

Moral Re-Armament in Convention



Above, a view of the meeting for Moral Re-armament held July 19 in the Hollywood Bowl. Below, guests at a luncheon given by Louis B. Mayer of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in Hollywood for Dr. Frank Buchman, leader of the Moral Re-Armament movement. Left to right: Will Hays, Dr. Buchman, George Eastman, Jeanette MacDonald and James Roosevelt.

Moral Re-Armament—does it work? This is the question everyone is asking. For Moral Re-Armament sounds almost too good to be true, especially in a world which is just now plunging into a new and horrible war.

The story behind the joint offer of the King of the Belgians and the Queen of Holland to mediate for Germany and Poland is dramatic enough, when one realises that these two countries have had serious controversies ever since the Napoleonic wars, and that since last year's crisis both monarchs have come out openly for the principles of Moral Re-Armament in their respective governments. It is all very well to describe the color and pageantry of men and women from enemy nations, or enemy classes, of all races and points of view working together for a new harmony in the world. But how does it all happen? How does this work as a plan for the nations and the people who make up these nations?

California Assembly

To plot and plan together for the nations of the world—this was the purpose of the Second World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament held this summer in California. Twelve hundred people representing thirty countries were gathered there, among them members of governments, heads of industries, factory and office workers, farmers, students, newspapermen, writers and artists. Four hundred came from Canada alone, over sixty from Scandinavia. A team of ten came over especially for the Assembly from China and were joined there by other Chinese resident or visiting in America.

Bishop Roots, who spent 42 years in China and who is a personal friend of the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, was there taking a leading part. Takasumi Mitsui, brother of the Baron, headed a team of Japanese. Representatives of opposing factions in American labor met together and worked out a joint plan for the good of their entire communities.

Newspaper Publicity

The local newspaper carried columns of news every day. In its issue of July 24, the news commentator of this paper wrote:

> "If this newspaper can bring this week the messages of the leaders of this movement and the inspiration that glows among the hundreds of young people that have come here for the conference, it will have served a purpose far more useful than it has ever served before."

Another local paper gave over an entire issue to M.R.A. and in its editorial wrote:

> "We here have not felt the gravity of conditions in many parts of the world as keenly as people living in the storm centers. . . . But there are here today over a thousand people, most of whom did experience the terrible hours of waiting: would it be immediate war, or was there going to be only a respite? A respite because many of these people still feel that war is inevitable. . . M.R.A. is based on the fact that no man can change his brother until he has put his own house in order."

Here is the real secret. Let us see how it becomes a workable plan for a nation, or a group of nations—as in Scandinavia.

A Norwegian editor, Frederik Ramm, who had flown over the north pole with Ammundsen, had for years published a bitter column in his newspaper against Denmark, nursing a national grudge over Greenland. Moral Re-Armament for him meant a change in the tone of his column and a trip to Denmark, at which time he apologized through the medium of Copenhagen's leading newspaper for his bitterness, and pledged himself to put right the wrong he had done both countries. This made a tremendous impression on Denmark, where Ramm's poisonous articles were widely known and resented. Today Denmark has taken Moral Re-Armament into her national and community life, into her farms and schools and factories. A Danish business man during the Assembly in California remarked that "Our Cooperatives are the best in the world, but they are not enough. M.R.A. is teaching the Danes how to live together."

Old Quarrel Ended

In Sweden there has been a "literary revolution" during the last two years. Swedish writers are recognized all over the world, but like those of most countries, many of them have grown bitter over conditions in the world, and their writings have reflected this bitterness and cynicism. Two men, Sven Stolpe, outstanding critic and writer of best sellers, and Harry Blomberg, fiery writer on labor problems, were bitter enemies. M.R.A. meant for each of them the solution of personal conflict first in their own lives, then with each other, and finally a new united literature bringing hope and a program to the nation.

Out of the new life that has come to Scandinavia came a determination that the North should pass on to America the things they had learned. And so it was that 62 of them came over to California for the Assembly, at great financial sacrifice both personally and on the part of many of their friends.

Union Leaders, too

A steelworker, president of a trade union of 400 men, came. "We in Sweden," he said, "have the world's most highly organized working class." He continued:

> "In the worker's movement we have found unity, but moral re-armament has given us new power and shown us the way to build bridges between employers and workers . . . Together with trade union leaders, men in politics, professors, capitalists, I have travelled round the country demonstrating how this new co-operation comes through the challenge of the four absolute standards of moral re-armament . . . I gave up my job to come and bring this message to America . . . . But I am not afraid. I have found true security. Moral Re-Armament is the only security for both labor and capital."

Here is a manufacturer from England, Farrar Vickers.

> "In the last five years wages at our works have been increased by over 25 per cent and all sorts of improvements in working conditions have become obviously necessary though I used to think I had done all I ought to do . . . The changes in business policy have not come by natural growth or evolution. Something new had to come into my own personal attitude as managing director. I have always known that a change ought to come to industry. Now I know that it can come."

Let us hear again from Scandinavia, from a young, blue-eyed Finn, Erkki Vuoristo. In an impressive demonstration of Youth led by "Bunny" Austin, Britain's Number One tennis player, this young man addressed the Assembly on Moral Re-Armament.

> "Out of the disillusionment of the last War," he said, "first came the idea almost at the same time in several countries that order might be restored to the world by the change in people. We slowly came to believe that the world was in a mess because men had forgotten the simple truths on which all the creative periods of civilization had been built. The fundamentals of absolute honesty, purity, unselfishness and love had been subtly evaded throughout those years, although no one would deny that all successful society must depend upon these fundamentals. It was clear then that all men could at least theoretically agree on these principles. The need was to cause men to want to put them into practice. This could be brought about only by a spiritual revolution."

There are dozens of other stories from other parts of the world that illustrate the simple facts above. Scandinavia is simply one unit which has begun to put Moral Re-Armament into practice. The Assembly brought out convincing stories from Burma—of the answer to riots; from the Scottish Clydeside—where they built the "Queen Mary;" from Canadian farms—where M.R.A. gave a solution to the waste of drought and plague. The stories from China and Japan were also interesting.

Special M.R.A. Day

The officials at the Golden Gate Exposition in San Francisco were so interested in the proceedings of the Assembly that they requested that there be a special "M.R.A. Day" at the Fair. August first was the day set for the gathering of thousands of people from all over the world on Treasure Island, that man-made garden in the middle of San Francisco Bay. The *San Francisco Chronicle* next day carried banner headlines in huge black type:

"NATIONS HEAR THE CALL TO MORAL REARMAMENT."

And across the top of the front page ran the headline: "M.R.A. WORLD PEACE HOPE—HALIFAX," announcing the news of Lord Halifax's cable to the Assembly.

"I am very glad to add my greetings," Halifax said, "to those of so many thousands of my fellow countrymen who have joined in the national message to the World Assembly for M.R.A. in California. Fresh insistence in thought and action on those principles of morality and faith which are fundamental, will not only build national well-being but is the only source from which we may draw sure hope for peace and prosperity for a disturbed world."

The *Chronicle* quoted the world-broadcast of Dr. Buchman, leader and founder of the Oxford Group and initiator of M.R.A. "It is a race with time," he said, "to re-make men and nations, to create a new way of thinking, a new personality." The article told of the Mayor's reception, and the reading of a message of greeting from King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to the 400 Canadians who attended the World Assembly.

Why It Grows

Why does this movement grow? What is the secret of its strength? The secret of the strength of this movement for Moral Re-Armament lies, I believe, in the determination and discipline of ordinary men and women who are willing to put their lives under the control of God, to put right past wrongs, to re-build their homes, their communities and their nations on a basis of these four absolute standards.

These people will not be shaken by war, because they have discovered what real patriotism and security is. These people will be the builders of a just and lasting peace, because they have peace in their own lives and can create it around them. These people are the most important factor in any nation's defense for, in the words of America's Acting Secretary of the Navy, "A nation's first line of defense is the moral and spiritual qualities of her people. Moral Re-Armament," his message concludes, "should therefore be the first concern of all who wish to make their country strong."

Spiritual Food For Chinese Soldiers at the Front

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟 昭 沐)

BESIDES offering hot tea, cotton coats, shoes, towels, canned goods and many other necessities, the Chinese are offering another far more significant comforting article to the rank-and-file of the Chinese national forces now fighting on the various fronts, namely, "consolatory letters" which, for the lack of any more appropriate characterization, we call "spiritual food" for China's heroic defenders. The writing of such letters is by no means complusory; it is entirely voluntary and optional and therefore a barometer of Chinese public sentiment.

500,000-Letter Movement

On June 30 of this year, the Political Affairs Department of the National Military Affairs Council, the Publicity Board and the Service Department of the Kuomintang Central Headquarters, the Kuomintang Headquarters of the Municipality of Chungking, and the National Comforting Headquarters jointly launched a "500,000-Letter Movement." All the letters were to be sent to the soldiers at the front. The movement gained a quick response from all circles. The *Mass Resistance Weekly* (a literary and independent paper, edited by two famous national salvation leaders), the *Hsin Hua Jih Pao* (official organ of the Chinese Communist Party) and other bodies all took part in the movement. We were reliably informed that before the expiration of the 500,000 mark, The *Mass Resistance Weekly* (published by the Life Publishing Company, Chungking) headed the list with 130,000 letters alone, while the *Hsin Hua Jih Pao* came next.

Although owing to the fact that this "spiritual food" was quickly sent away to the war fronts for the comfort of China's fighting generals and heroic defenders, and it is not possible for us to make any detailed and statistical study of them, nevertheless, it is officially revealed that these letters come from all walks of life, including students, merchants, laborers, government employees, policemen, writers, pastors, women, children, members of the People's Political Council and others in every corner of the country, both from war districts and the most remote and rural places.

Some of the Letters

I read many of these letters. Some are lengthy, others more concise and brief. But all are fairly representative and expressive of the prevailing public sentiment.

All the letters began by addressing the intended recipients as "Our Beloved Generals and Soldiers," "Our Most Beloved and Reverenced Generals and Soldiers," "Our Dear Heroic Killing-the-Enemy Generals and Soldiers," etc. The writers of these letters always concluded by calling themselves "Your Comrades on the War Front In Future," "Your Successors to Fight on the Battlefield," etc.

In one letter, apparently written by a child, the writer said: "I hate myself for being too young and unable to fight together with you on the battlefield to drive out this pirate (Japan) from our national territory ....But I wish to assure you that we are doing our part too....We have organized the Children's Service Corps to fight for the final victory with you!"

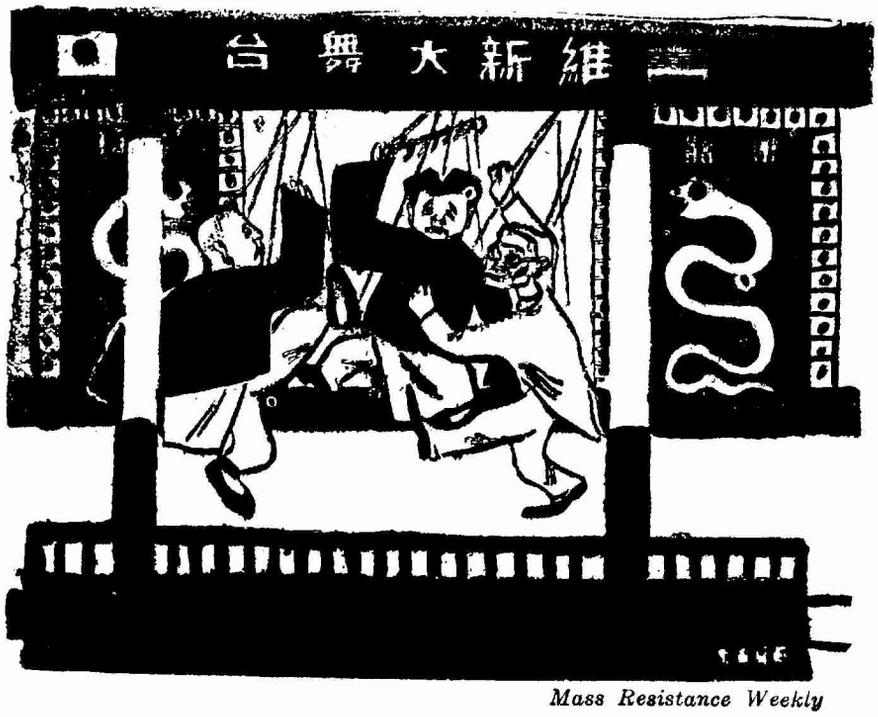
In another 3,000-Word Letter addressed to "Our Dear Killing-the-Enemy Generals and Soldiers," a man of 74, after expressing his admiration of the gallantry with which the Chinese defenders are opposing the invaders, went on to say that the whole nation is now fighting against Japan like one man, and that while the enemy is walking the path to self-destruction, China is heading toward the final victory.

In another letter, an arsenal worker informed the Chinese defenders at the front that the

(Continued on page 132)

Soldiers Receive Consolatory Letters

Puppets of Japan Performing



Mass Resistance Weekly

Japan Learns Valuable Lesson from Reich-Soviet Deal

BY TATSUO TSUKUI

Chief Editor of the Yamato Shimbun

Translated from the "Shukan Asahi" for Sept. 10, 1939

One of the aftermaths of the conclusion of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact was the sudden downfall of the Hiranuma Cabinet. It is only natural that the Hiranuma Administration should have resigned en bloc with a keen sense of responsibility, although faithlessness on the part of Germany was plainly blameworthy. Among other things, this has deepened the impression that cabinets in this country do not scruple to resign when some event of great moment takes place and that in so doing they reveal an inclination to shrink rather than fulfill their responsibility. It may be that neither the premier nor any other member of his cabinet is the worse for his resignation; for the custom is for him to find himself promoted in rank after such political change. The resignation en masse of a cabinet in this country thus does not in itself involve loss, spiritual or material, to the persons concerned. It is of course a mistake to think that resignation will necessarily free a cabinet of all its political responsibilities. In old Japan the samurai used to show their deep sense of responsibility by committing *harakiri* when they found themselves confronted with a situation similar to that which would cause the fall of a modern cabinet. We take this opportunity to request our top-shelf leaders to reconsider carefully the true meaning of responsible government.

People in the Dark

The question that suggests itself in this connection is: What course will the Abe Cabinet which has just succeeded the Hiranuma Government take? The statement Baron Hiranuma made on the eve of the resignation of his cabinet showed that the reason was the rapprochement between Germany and the Soviet Union, and it suggested that whoever succeeded him should adopt a diplomacy different from that of his cabinet.

Unfortunately, however, the Japanese people at large do not know the exact nature of the foreign policy of the Hiranuma Government; all they know is that the so-called five-minister conference was held more than three score times to discuss Japan' spolicy in regard to the European situation. Nor do they know the results of those meetings. It is a fact, however, that the keynote of Japan's foreign policy has been along the lines of the anti-Comintern accord with Germany and Italy. There can be little doubt therefore that the German Soviet non-aggression agreement spelled ruin to the foreign policy of the Hiranuma Cabinet.

No Hand-Shake With Soviet

Some are inclined to think that the German-Soviet pact is in no way against the spirit of the anti-Comintern agreement. We cannot possibly see eye to eye with such people. The Japanese Government instructed Ambassador Oshima to lodge a protest with the German Government on that question. Since Japan is out to live up to the anti-Comintern principle, it seems very difficult, if not impossible, for her to shake hands with Soviet Russia. The explanation that the anti-Comintern pact is directed, as its name indicates, against the Comintern and not necessarily against the Soviet Union does not hold water. Yet withal, it is said that there are a quite a number of people who advocate the necessity of a Japanese-Soviet pact. What sort of attitude, then, will the new Cabinet assume on this question?

Japan should devote herself to the task of settling the China Affair, taking care not to become involved in any other adventure. This is the sort of argument which is bound to be brought forth; only it must be borne in mind that such argument is likely to be regarded as akin to the view that the China Affair should be disposed of through a compromise with Great Britain and the United States.

Some are of the opinion that the Abe Cabinet is a sort of compromise between Konoye, Kido and Ugaki—three men of prime-ministerial caliber. There is talk of the possibility of a revival of pro-British and pro-American policy as a reaction against this country's pro-German and pro-Italian policy which has been carried a little too far. The present writer is convinced that this anxiety is almost uncalled for; he wants to point out that there shall be no such revival. What is most noteworthy in this connection is the good choice Premier Abe made of the Army and the Navy Minister. It is a matter for congratulation that the Army and the Navy of this country have come to feel all the more keenly the necessity of working harmoniously together as a result of Germany's recent volte face. We do not suggest in the least that there has been no love lost between the Army and the Navy, but it is unquestionable that the liquidation of Japan's policy of strengthening the anti-Comintern pact afforded a golden opportunity to bring the Army and the Navy closer together.

Same Will O' The Wisp

Washington Post

Wanted to Crush Soviet

There is good reason to believe that, in concluding an anti-Comintern pact with Japan, Germany wanted her to crush the Soviet Union. Before Japan was able to play the game of Germany, the current Sino-Japanese hostilities broke out, which naturally compelled her to take a still more cautious attitude towards Russia. This upset, so to speak, the apple-cart of Germany. However, as an Axis ally, Germany made a gesture towards Japan by stopping her policy of aiding the Chiang Kai-shek regime. But it must be admitted, in the interests of truth, that Germany has been giving some sort of assistance to the Chungking Government since then. There can be little doubt that the new agreement with the Soviets will give her an opportunity to assist the Chiang regime openly hereafter. Even if she did not help Chiang ostensibly, she will at least do something which will benefit the Chungking regime.

Another thing which is sure to happen is that the Soviet hostility to Japan will become intensified. It will be shown either directly, as in the Nomonhan incident, or indirectly through the Chungking Government or the Chinese Communists, or as is more likely, both directly and indirectly. The reason for the recent

increased hostility on the Manchukuo-Mongolian border may be sought in the fact that the Soviet Union was pretty sure of the success of the negotiations that must have been going on at the time with Germany. Now that the accord is a fait accompli, it stands to reason that she will make herself a greater nuisance than ever to Japan's task of constructing a new order in East Asia.

Vigilance Said Needed

Some hold that the German-Soviet rapprochement will probably stimulate Britain, America and France in such a way that they will soften their attitude towards Japan. In this regard we Japanese must exercise vigilance. It appears that Sir Robert Graigie has already seized the opportunity of quietly inducing Japan to re-open the Anglo-Japanese parleys. Unless and until we ascertain Britain's true intention, we should not accept her proposal on this matter.

It is obvious that a European war will have a great effect upon the China Affair. The present writer is of opinion that a large-scale war in Europe will be averted at the eleventh hour, but as skirmishes on the German-Polish border are reported it is not safe to make any assertion on this matter.

If the German-Polish conflict develops into a general European war, the chances are that the China Affair will be settled in a manner extremely advantageous to this country. But even if restrictions are placed on third countries' assistance to the Chiang regime, Japan, as well as China, is sure to find some difficulty in importing the necessary materials in the event of a war breaking out in Europe. Moreover, America and the Soviet Union will be able to help the Chungking Government, even if they were drawn into a second European war.

Our next question is: What sort of foreign policy will the Abe Cabinet pursue? We are given to understand that it is going to be an "independent" policy. All the world is wondering what practical shape it will take. Some people are thinking of an Anglo-Japanese agreement. But in the light of the announcement made by the Japanese Army authorities on August 26, namely that Japan's attitude towards Britain and Russia will be affected in no way by the German-Soviet non-aggression accord, an agreement between Japan and Britain will be difficult of realization at least for some time to come. But at the same time it is not safe to assert that the general principles embodied in this Army statement will at all costs be translated into action without any modification.

China Fighting Still

The view that the anti-Japanese activities in China were at first due largely to the support and instigation of third Powers and that the China Affair will not be settled unless these wire-pullers are eliminated is not mistaken, but the sober reality is that China is now displaying hostility to Japan no longer at the instigation of other countries; she is doing so of her own free will. The question is, how is Japan going to meet this situation? The sword is no doubt indispensable, but the fact the hostility still exists, despite the military operations that have been carried on for more than two years, shows that military power is not everything. The great thing is to map out a definite political program for disposing of the China Affair and follow it out by strong political power. Without such program it would be next to impossible to settle the China Affair.

As already said, the German-Soviet agreement has, on the face of it, brought no benefit to Japan; it has in fact dealt her a heavy blow both spiritually and materially. But at the same time Japan has learned a valuable lesson from this. The pact may yet turn out to be a blessing in disguise to this country. It is time Japan saw the folly of currying favor with third Powers and realized the importance of casting about for ways and means of making friends with China. It is incumbent upon Japan to see that the light and leading of the Chungking Government become aware that the third countries, while ostensibly eager to help China, are, after all, hoping in their heart of hearts for the ultimate exhaustion of both countries from the war, for an opportunity to carve slices of East Asian territory.

Bed-Time Stories in Nippon

-AND THEN I CHASED THE LION AND TWISTED HIS TAIL - AND THEN I CHOPPED UP 700 BIG RED BEARS!
WHY DON'T YOU EVER TELL ME ABOUT FIGHTING THE DRAGON ANY MORE, DADDY?
JAPANESE ARMY PROPAGANDA
THE PEOPLE
REG MANNING

Salt Lake Tribune

SOVIET OFFICERS ATTEND RITES FOR JAPANESE

Soviet officers who commanded units engaged in hand-to-hand fighting with Japanese forces in the Nomonhan region until the truce was signed on Sept. 15, attended memorial services held for Japanese and Manchukuan war dead on the afternoon of Sept. 20, *Domei* reported from Hsinking. The rites were held on Lienhwa Heights in the Chiangchunmiao sector. The Soviet officers, the Japanese agency said, had asked permission to participate.

No Habeas Corpus For Non-Britons, Says Judge

"Finis" was written to the celebrated case of the four Chinese terrorist suspects in Tientsin, recently extradited to the Chinese puppet court in the northern city by the authorities of the British Concession, when the British Supreme Court in Shanghai this week announced its refusal to grant a writ of *habeas corpus*. Judge P. Grant-Jones rendered the decision, basing his refusal of the application on the ground that the four Chinese are not British subjects. Said he:

"...in no case could these four Chinese internees have been brought before this court by writ of *habeas corpus*. The operation of this writ appears to have been always confined to the subjects of the Crown and other persons under the protection of the Crown, and the applicants are neither the one nor the other...".

It would appear, according to this interpretation, that British authorities in their Concessions in China can arrest Chinese subjects, detain them indefinitely without either charging them or bringing them to trial, and that the victims have no legal readers. The four Tientsin suspects were so held for more than four months and then turned over to the tender mercies of the Japanese military while application for a writ of *habeas corpus* was pending in the British Supreme Court.

WAR BREVITIES

British subjects in Japan have been advised by their Embassy in Tokyo to continue for the present in their sundry occupations, but to keep in close contact with British consular officials in order that men may be called for special duty when needed, states a *Domei* report.

*

Fearing that the American authorities would intern his vessel if he stopped at Los Angeles for fuel, Captain R. Dulcke of the Hamburg-Amerika Line freighter *Odenwald* reversed his course when only 800 miles from the west coast of the United States and returned to Japan, arriving at Yokohama Sept. 15. The vessel had only 50 tons of fuel when it made port, said *Domei*.

*

The powerful General Confederation of Labor (C.G.T.), which embraces the largest trade unions in France, has denounced the French Communist Party for its endorsement of the Soviet-German pact, describing the latter as an act of treachery to the world proletarian movement.

*

Five hundred men lost their lives on Monday of this week when the British aircraft carrier *Courageous* was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. One hundred men were killed when a French minelayer exploded at Casablanca, French Morocco, on Sept. 14.

*

The Japanese steamer *Karatsu Maru*, 5,857-ton freighter, was challenged by a British cruiser of the China Squadron on Sept. 14 at a point 20 miles off Amami, Oshima Island, Kagoshima Prefecture, but allowed to proceed when her identity was established, *Domei* reported. The agency said that Japanese seamen were demanding official action against British naval autorities because of frequent interceptions of Japanese vessels by British warships near Japanese territorial waters.

*

Chinese residents of Hongkong are going to Macao to send their telegrams to interior China, due to the requirement in the British colony that all telegrams must be written in French or English, according to the Hongkong correspondent of the *North-China Daily News*. The Hongkong authorities are permitting addresses of messages to be written in Chinese, but this is insufficient as the intended recipients in interior China in most cases cannot read either English or French.

*

Mahatma Gandhi, Indian Nationalist leader, spoke out again—ambiguously—on the European war on Sept. 15. According to *Reuter*, he said that the support of the Indian National Congress would mean a very great moral asset in favor of England and France and he appealed to the British Government to implement its declarations of faith in democracy.

*

The mystery of the fate of the giant German liner *Bremen*, falsely reported to have been captured by the British on the outbreak of the European war, was finally cleared up last week with the authoritive announcement that the ship, after zigzagging across the Atlantic and avoiding the usual ship lanes, had arrived at Murmansk, Soviet port on the Arctic Ocean. The crew will be able to return to Germany via Soviet Russia.

*

Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, last Austrian chancellor, who was held in detention by the Nazis after the seizure of Austria, has been shot, according to an unconfirmed report which appeared last week in the French newspaper *Le Journal*.

*

Empress Nam Phuong of Annam, who is vacationing on the French Riviera, last week broadcast an appeal to French Indo-China women to aid France by urging their menfolk to enlist and go to the front, according to *United Press* from Paris. The Empress described the orderly activity of French women and said she felt perfectly secure against attacks while in France.

*

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo has announced that for the time being passports will not be issued to Japanese subjects for travel to either belligerent or neutral countries in Europe, except those who have "special business" in such countries.

*

First Japanese ship to depart for Europe since the commencement of the war on Sept. 3, the N.Y.K. liner *Suwa Maru* sailed from Kobe Sept. 14 with Rising Sun emblems vividly painted upon her hull and bridge, *Domei* reported. She carried 177 passengers, including the Japanese delegation to the Indo-Japanese trade conference.

*

Thirty-four German residents of Singapore have been arrested by the British authorities and interned on St. John Island, according to *Domei*. Herr Adolf Windekker, German Consul-General and his wife, left Singapore on a German steamer Sept. 19 for an undisclosed destination. With them were members of the Consulate staff and their familes.

*

The Duke of Windsor has been given a staff appointment with the British Army following his return to England from France last week. To make the appointment possible, he temporarily dropped his rank of Major-General. He is expected to take up duty with the British Army in France.

*

Karl Radek, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in one of Stalin's demonstration trials, has been made head of the department for Poland and White Russia in the Soviet Commissariat for Foreign Affairs and has taken up his duties at Minsk, according to a Moscow dispatch to a Swedish newspaper. Before the big "purge," Radek edited Stalin's organ, *Izvestia*. At his trial in 1938, he "confessed" to having worked in the interests of Nazi Germany. His co-defendants were shot.

Accord Said Reached On Kulangsu Question

A revision in the administration of the International Settlement at Kulangsu (Amoy) in accordance with Japanese demands was foreshadowed in a *Domei* dispatch from Amoy on Sept. 19 which said that the three foreign members of the Kulangsu Municipal Council had decided to accept the final Japanese proposals presented on Sept. 14. A meeting of the Council was scheduled for Sept. 22 to approve the Japanese plan and work out details, it was stated. Confirmation of the plan by the Council was expected to be voted at the end of this month.

Spiritual Food For Soldiers

(Continued from page 129)

Chinese arsenals are working day and night to turn out sufficient gas-masks to equip every member of the Chinese forces. The same letter also explained that the reason why the Chinese defenders do not resort to the use of poison gas is that "the Chinese armies are civilized armies, and they do not like to commit such atrocities."

Therefore, these letters serve many useful purposes: First, to show the high esteem of the nation for the defenders who are fighting desperately to oppose the invaders. Secondly, to tell them what is going on in the rear during war time. Thirdly, to give them spirit and courage. Fourthly, to inform them about the present conditions of the enemy, as the people in the rear have apparently more time to study the situation.

The quick response to the call for 500,000 consolatory letters, together with the enthusiasm manifested by the people, is conclusive evidence that the whole Chinese nation is now devoting itself to the war and that 450,000,000 people are now firmly determined to fight to the last. The present war is totalitarian in the true sense of the word. The Chinese are now fighting *like one man!*

It also indicates the rapid growth of Chinese national consciousness and the mass awakening of the people throughout the length and breadth of the land. Finally it demonstrates that the people in the rear are most eager to do their part to come to the assistance of the defenders. Whenever there is a call for action, it is always gladly and quickly met. These "500,000 consolatory letters" demonstrate the true Chinese spirit and determination to fight to the last.

Chungking, August 22, 1939

Missionaries Seen Performing Fine Work in War-Torn Areas of China

BY IRA WOLFERT

Correspondent for North American Newspaper Alliance

New York.—An inspection of letters and reports sent to both Protestant and Catholic boards of foreign missions here by more than 4,000 missionaries in China reveals an extraordinary and little publicized development in the nature of their work.

This small band of Americans has joined about 3,000 missionaries of other Western nations in forming a highly specialized corps offering the only protection the Chinese people have in the dangerous and frequently long interval between the retreat of Chinese civil and military forces and the establishment of law and order by the Japanese invaders.

Hunt Wounded On Streets

For more than two years now, in addition to their regular medical, educational and religious work, they have been undertaking such special tasks as searching embattled streets for wounded, thrusting themselves between drunken Japanese soldiers bent on looting their victims, and generally trying to ease the blows of an occupation by an army that seems to have a tendency to become a lawless mob on special occasions and for varying lengths of time.

Since the war began, no mission stations have been abandoned except those which were literally blown off the map by shelling or aerial bombardment. There is no record here of exactly how many stations have suffered this fate, but an executive of one of the large Protestant boards of foreign missions, who has returned recently from a survey trip in China, reports that "such cases are not as numerous as one might expect." He said: "Mission property where clearly marked is generally undisturbed, but there have been cases where they have been aimed at deliberately. Seventy-five shells hit one of our missions, but fortunately there was a high percentage of duds among them and not much damage was done within the compound."

Refused To Withdraw

The actual number of missionaries in the field has decreased by only about ten per cent since the war began. In almost all cases, this decrease is accounted for by the withdrawal from actual war zones of women with small children and sick adults. Officials of boards here report the frequent occurrence of the spectacle of missionaries, caught on field trips by the rapid advance of the Japanese army, hastening frantically toward the war zone and their posts there, while the Chinese army and refugees were fleeing away equally frantically.

"I think this point should be emphasized," said another official. "We were warned at the beginning to withdraw our agents from the scenes of Chinese retreat because it was believed that a routed Chinese army would become a mob and rioting and violence would flow from it, as, indeed, it has in the past. But our agents, entirely voluntarily, all refused to withdraw, and there is no record of any act against missions or Christians by a single Chinese soldier during the war thus far."

In the field of education, the record reveals that all Christian colleges for Chinese are carrying on. More than half have had to move out of Japanese territory. Colleges in Canton moved to Hongkong and those elsewhere moved to Western China because the Japanese have refused to allow them to function. An official in charge of educational work reports that, in the first year of the war, enrollments in Christian colleges were reduced by more than sixty per cent., but that they have since rebounded to a total of 5,500 which is about two-thirds normal.

The work in high schools has been much more seriously impaired. Many such have been discontinued because secondary schools have a much more local character than colleges and cannot be moved as readily. It has been found difficult to continue or reopen them in Japanese-held territory.

Although a great number of churches and chapels have been destroyed and congregations scattered, all sects report a large increase in the number of conversions. They ascribe this in great part to the fact that the prejudice among the Chinese against missionaries has been broken down by the services rendered since the war began, and also because missionaries are the only group offering any defense from the Japanese in zones evacuated by the native army.

"Only nationals of a foreign nation can meet the invaders and talk to them," is a statement repeated over and over again in reports received here from agents in the field.

Details from a few of these reports follow. Names are not used because officials believe it would be unfair to single out a few for special mention when these experiences are being duplicated by all in the field.

Faced Machine-Gun Fire

Missionaries report being caught in machine-gun and artillery fire while moving in the wake of the army in order to bring out wounded non-combatants. They report acting as Pied Pipers for helpless, homeless bands of orphaned children, rounding them up and leading them out of the zone of fire and establishing camps for them. One woman describes a week under fire with such a group of children.

"At night I had to stay awake and try to comfort the hysterical among them," she writes, "holding their hands and telling them stories and singing lullabies. The bombing was nearly continuous. By day, as we were moving through the country, I scattered them in ditches and under bamboo hedges when the planes came over."

Another writes of a similar experience, saying that, when the bombings came, "I lay on my stomach on the floor at times. At times I got under the bed. As if that would do any good! But at least it made me feel better."

Nobody, it seems, ever gets used to being bombed. One missionary back in New York for a brief rest could not refrain from ducking her head every time she heard the sound of an airplane overhead.

Reports of emergency operations, amputations, even one Caesarian, under extraordinary difficulties in mission hospitals are numerous, and also reports of unarmed missionaries rushing to Chinese homes and, with only the authority of anger, chasing "drink-maddened" and "lust-maddened" Japanese soldiers off the premises.

Your Help Is Needed

THE CHURCH COMMITTEE FOR CHINA RELIEF WELCOMES CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ALL WHO BELIEVE IN HUMAN BROTHERHOOD AND WHO WANT TO HELP IN THE RELIEF OF WAR SUFFERERS IN THE FAR EAST
CHURCH COMMITTEE FOR CHINA RELIEF
REHABILITATION OF CHINA'S WAR-STRICKEN FAMILIES

Cartoon poster from the Richmond Times-Dispatch, used in the campaign of the American Church Committee for relief of Chinese Refugees.

Chiang Reaffirms China's Policy of Resistance

SURPRISED and bewildered by the spectacular series of international developments, notably the signing of a Soviet-Japanese truce on the Nomonhan front and the Soviet's sudden invasion of Poland, every Chinese in Shanghai is keenly interested in the question: How will these developments affect the Far Eastern situation?

On the surface, the Soviet-Japanese understanding appears to be a distinct advantage to Japan from the standpoint of her aggression in China. Meanwhile, the possible embroilment of Soviet Russia in the European war on the side of Germany, which will necessarily impose an additional burden on Britain and France, appears also to be inimical to China. In that event, China will have to give up hope for any assistance from any of the three Powers.

As already revealed in an official declaration issued in Tokyo, the Japanese government is resolved to concentrate its efforts to dispose of the China affair. For this purpose, the Japanese are pursuing two courses of action simultaneously. Militarily, by the appointment of a supreme commander for all their forces in China, the Japanese are stated to be preparing for a final general offensive in an effort to crush Chinese resistance. Politically, they are working to promote the formation of a new puppet central government amalgamating the existing regional regimes.

In connection with Japan's political maneuvering, it is significant to note the intense activity of Wang Ching-wei and the puppet officials of the Nanking and Peiping regimes. They are reported to be meeting either in Nanking or Shanghai shortly to discuss final details regarding the establishment of the projetced central regime scheduled to come into being on October 10 next, the 28th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic.

Out of the welter of international chaos and intrigue, one voice is most heartening to the Chinese, and that is General Chiang Kai-shek's timely reaffirmation of China's unwavering determination to continue resistance against Japanese despite recent changes in the international situation.

Addressing the fourth session of the People's Political Council held at Chungking on Sept. 9, Gen. Chiang declared that the European war will not affect China's resistance against Japan, but "will make us fight Japan with greater vigor, since we are confident of ultimate victory and of China's rightful place in the reshaping of the new world order." The Generalissimo ridiculed Japan's claim that the European holocaust would enable her to settle the "China incident" at an early date, stating that since the Japanese had failed to beat China during the past two years, it would be impossible for them to subjugate her now that their war machine is declining in effectiveness.

Referring to military affairs, General Chiang declared: "During the past six months, Japanese troops have made no progress and on many fronts, at many places,

Girl Guides in the Province of Szechwan

Photos by Thomas Kwang

The Girl Guides of Szechwan do much more than picnic and parade: they perform national service. Above, left, a company is seen mobilized for road building, while at right a winsome lass prepares a communal meal. Lower left, the girls make winter clothing for China's soldiers.

they have been forced to retreat. Our military strength, as compared with that at the beginning of the war, has been more than doubled."

Of foreign affairs, the Chinese leader said, "The Chinese-Japanese problem is a world problem. . . . . The Chinese people constitutes one-fourth of the world's population. We realize our responsibility in the noble task of promoting permanent world peace. But world peace is far distant as long as our conflict with Japan is not terminated.

Puppet Treaties Invalid

Referring to the forthcoming organization of a new puppet regime by the Japanese, Gen. Chiang declared that a handful of traitors may establish such a regime in Japanese-occupied China and sign a hundred treaties with the enemy, but they will have no validity whatsoever and will not have the slightest effect upon the war of resistance.

Gen. Chiang called attention of the Council to three important tasks that await immediate execution, namely, (1) enlistment of talents in reconstruction work in the rear; (2) strengthening of national defense in order to achieve the final victory; and (3) formulation of a war-time foreign policy to cope with international developments.

Reviewing briefly China's foreign policy since the Mukden Incident of 1931, Gen. Chiang pointed out that Chinese diplomacy has been based on the following principles: (1) to resist Japanese aggression in order to safeguard China's territorial and administrative integrity; (2) to faithfully observe international treaties, particularly, the League Covenant, the Nine-Power Treaty and the Anti-War Pact; (3) to refuse to enter into the Anti-Comintern Pact; and (4) to pursue an independent foreign policy. These principles have been observed for the past eight years and will remain unchanged despite the European war, the Generalissimo emphasized.

Crushing Blow Promised

Indicative of Japan's intention to exploit fully the present international situation, and foreshadowing renewed major military operations, was the statement made last week by Rear-Admrial Masao Kanazawa, Navy Office spokesman in Tokyo, declaring that aside from political and diplomatic moves, the Japanese army and navy forces are "grimly determined and fully prepared to deal a crushing blow to the Chiang Kai-shek regime by launching vigorous operations." As a result of the European war, the spokesman said, assistance from third powers to Gen. Chiang is steadily decreasing. He intimated that Japan is taking diplomatic steps to close China's northwestern route and southwestern Burma and Indo-China routes in order to prevent arms from reaching China.

While taking all needed measures to cope with the current international developments, the Chinese Government is watching closely the activities of Wang Ching-wei and other puppets in Shanghai. As a disciplinarly measure, the Government issued a mandate last week, ordering the arrest of the following persons because of their participation in Wang's "peace" movement. The persons proscribed included Chen Chun, Miao Pin, Chu Ming-yi, Ho Shih-chen, Mei Sze-ping, Kao Tsung-wu, Ting Mu-tsun, Lin Pai-sheng and Li Sheng-wu.

In the wake of the government's order, War Minister Gen. Ho Ying-ching, in a radio address at Chungking, severely castigated Wang Ching-wei for his so-called "peace proposals," which, Gen. Ho said, were nothing but "terms for surrender."

Meanwhile, Wang Ching-wei, since his assumption of the imposing title of "Chairman of the Legitimate Kuomintang," has become unusually eloquent, the European war having apparently furnishhed him inspiration. In a statement to the press circulated through *Domei*, Wang asserted that developments in the European War had proven that it was a mistake for China to depend on foreign aid for a final victory in hostilities with Japan. In the present time of turmoil, he urged, China and Japan should cooperate closely to prevent East Asia from becoming involved in international entanglements.

Appealing to Chungking to change its preconnceived ideas and devote all its efforts to the realization of peace with Japan, Wang warned of the dangers that inevitably overtake the "weak who attack the neighbor with friends from a distance." He cited the fate of Poland as an example of blind reliance on foreign assistance.

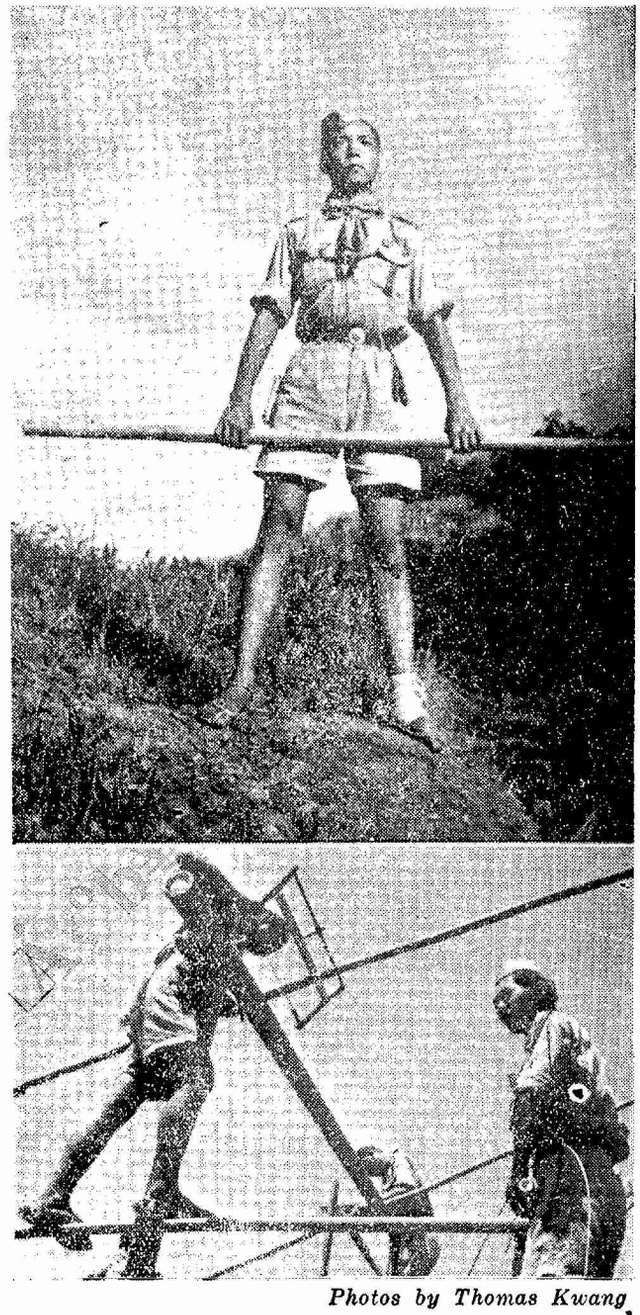
Wang stressed again Japan's sincere desire for peace with China and urged a similar manifestation of sincerity and confidence on the part of Chungking. He said that faithful execution of Japan's peace terms depends on the sincerity and efforts of both parties. Wang dwelt at length on the blessings which peace with Japan would confer on China. Peace, Wang opined optmistically, would not only enable China to recover from the devastation of war, but to push forward her economic and industrial development and to accomplish national reconstruction in accordance with the *San Min Chu I*.

In another statement entitled "The European War and China's Future," Wang said the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact was the immediate cause for the outbreak of war in Europe. He spoke indulgently of Germany and Soviet Russia in making a deal and blamed Great Britain and France for forcing the two irreconcilables to get together.

Attacks the Communists

The main thesis of the statement was on attack on communism and

Chinese Boy Scouts



Photos by Thomas Kwang

These pictures show the excellent condition of the young men of Free China who receive training in the Boy Scout movement. In the lower picture some of the lads are seen building their own cottage.

the Chinese communists. Patriotism is alien to communism, Wang said, and the communitss pay no allegiance to the country to which they legally belong. "In my bitter experience gained since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war," he further stated, "the communist elements in our midst, in advocating the policy of resistance, have done so only because of the order of the Comintern, in order to further the interests of the Comintern to which the interests of China should be subordinated. For the Chinese communists owe allegiance only to Moscow and their source of inspiration is Moscow. It is Moscow which controls their thought and action."

Wang explained that this was the main reason why he left Chungking, for the presence of the communists there had changed the whole tenor and character of the policy of resistance. Because of the communist domination, he added, it would not be China who would benefit from any eventual victory as a result of the present policy of resistance, while in the event of defeat only China would suffer. Therefore, whether the result be victory or defeat, Wang asserted, the present policy of resistance can only lead to the extinction of China as an independent state.

Developing his thesis to its logical extreme, Wang arrived at the conclusion that peace wtih Japan is in the best interests of China. He, therefore, reiterated the view that whenever there is a chance for for peace, on terms not prejudical to China's independence, this chance should not be allowed to pass by default, for peace at present is China's only way to national salvation.

Puppets Foregather

Swinging into action as a preparatory step towards the formation of a new puppet government, Wang Ching-wei's "Central Executive Committee" held its first meeting last week, when many "appointments" were made. Chou Fu-hai and eight other persons were appointed members of the "Standing Committee of the C.E.C." Other appointments were: Secretary-General of the "Kuomintang" — Chu Min-yi; Assistant Secretaries-General — Chen Chun-pu and Lo Chun-hsiang; Minister of Organization — Mei Shih-ping; Vice-Ministers of Organization — Tai Ying-fu and Chow Hui-jen; Minister of Publicity — Tao Hsi-sen; Vice-Ministers of Publicity — Lin Pai-sen and Chu Pu; Minister of Social Affairs — Ting Mei-chen; Vice-Ministers of Social Affairs — Wang Ma Yung and Ku Chi-wu.

In a message addressed to Gen. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and other Kuomintang leaders at Chungking, Dr. Ho Shih-chen, member of the Central Executive Committee, who was said to be a participant in Wang Ching-wei's "peace" movement, vigorously protested against the action of the C. E. C. in expelling him from the Party and the goveernment's order for his arrest. Dr. Ho asserted that prior to the fall of Hankow, he was among the persons entrusted by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to negotiate peace with the Japanese and that he had sponsored peace even before Wang Ching-wei left Chungking.

Call to Repentance

Declaring that the action taken by the Party and the Government against him would do him no harm, Dr. Ho charged that "the Party has utterly lost its spirit and principle and the Government has failed to fulfil its responsibility." He urged the government leaders to realize the situation and feel repentant and "courageously admit your guilt to the people and declare yourselves in favor of peace." Dr. Ho denied participation in the "peace" movement led by Wang Ching-wei, but said that he was in favor of peace with Japan. However, he did not indicate the conditions on which peace should be concluded.

Taking further action against Dr. Ho, the Ministry of Education ordered the suspension of the Chih Tze University, of which Dr. Ho has been founder and president. Prior to the order, the premises of the University at the corenr of Avenue and Hart Roads were raided by a party of armed men who wrecked all furniture and carried away all the records and documents. The raiders, whose political affiliation has not been established, were said to belong to the Wang Ching-wei group.

Under the watchful eye of the Japanese, Wang Ching-wei, Wang Keh-min and Liang Hung-chih are reported to be conferring in Shanghai on the division of political spoils of Japanese-occupied China in the projected central government to be established on October 10. The new regime is to be headed by Wang Ching-wei, with its capital at Nanking. According to the tentative agreement reached, it will consist of eight members of the Peiping regime, while a few portfolois will also be allotted to the "Nanking Provisional Government." Wang Keh-min, head of the Peiping outfit, is not expected to assume any post in new central government, but will probably remain in Peiping as head of a semi-independent political council which will exercise influence north of the Yellow River. Wang, who arrived at Shanghai from Peiping on Monday of this week, was accompanied by Chu Shen and Wang I-tang, officials of the Peiping regime.

Purge in North China

Charged with graft and incompetence, all department heads of the Japanese propaganda society in North China, the "Hsin Min Hui," were placed under arrest by Japanese officials in Peiping. Among others, the arrests involved Tetsuo Kuso, Japanese head of the general affairs department of the Peiping Headquarters of the "Hsin Min Hui." He faced charges including embezzlement of anti-British propaganda funds and appropriations for rural rehabilitation.

A widespread investigation of the Peiping headquarters of the "Hsin Min Hui" has been launched by Japanese officials who are seeking to determine the extent to which the organization's treasury has been looted. The "Hsin Min Hui" spends about 500,000 yen monthly for public welfare and rural rehabilitation work.

The investigation was understood to have been opened when Japanese Army heads noted the meager results of the "Hsin Min Hui's" efforts, despite its substantial funds.

Chou Hung-chun, preident of the puppet High Court in Wuchang, was shot and killed by two gunmen on Sept. 13. The assailants escaped.

Quiet Anniversary

September, 18, the eight anniversary of the Mukden Incident, passed quictly in Shanghai. No untoward incidents occurred, as rigid precautionary measures were enforced by local police patrols, volunteer corps and foreign defense forces. The precautions taken on the occasion were comparatively lax as compared with those taken on July 7, the second anniversary of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Despite drizzling rain, the greatest military review that Chungking has witnessed was held in the wartime capital on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the Mukden Incident, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Gen. Li Tsung-jen, Pai Chung-hsi and other military leaders were present at the review.

The recovery of the four northeastern provinces is the chief aim of the present Chinese war of resistance against Japan, General Chen Cheng, head of the Political Affairs Department of the Military Council, said in a signed manifesto addressed to the nation on the eighth anniversary of the "Mukden Incident." General Chen urged all those Chinese in the northern provinces who had been drafted into military service by the Japanese, to use the ammunition and equipment furnished them to fight against the Japanese "at every possibe opportunity".

For the second time in three months, the *Chinese-American Daily News* in Shanghai has been susnended by order of Shanghai Municipal Council. Effective from September 18, the suspension order will remain operative for three weeks. Although reasons for the suspension were not made public, it is generally believed that a Japanese protest against the publication of names of local school principals who had joined the Wang Ching-wei "peace" movement was responsible for the Council's action.

To Control Newspapers

The *Shanghai Mainichi* declared that rigid control will be exercised by the Japanese Gendarmerie over those anti-Japanese Chinese papers published south of the Soochow Creek and "clandestinely transported into the interior." Persons caught "committing this crime," namely, transportation of the offending papers into the interior, are threatened with severe punishment.

The report, widely circulated in Shanghai and Hongkong, that T. V. Soong, former Finance Minister, had gone to Moscow by air on a special mission for the National Government, was denied in official circles in Chungking. Mr. Soong is said to be now in Hnoi. The rumor of Mr. Soong's trip was responsible for a rise of the Chinese dollar on Shanghai exchange market.

HONGKONG SHANGHAI TIENTSIN

CANTON SWATOW FOOCHOW CHANGSHA HANKOW

CHUNGKING KUNMING ICHANG WENCHOW NINGPO

WILLIAM HUNT & COMPANY

General Managers

for

HUNT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

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CHINA FOREIGN ASSURANCE CORPORATION

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90-153

Japanese Defense Sector Enlarged; Ta Tao Moves Causing Anxiety Here

A MODIFICATION of the boundaries of two International Settlement defense sectors north of Soochow Creek was agreed upon this week between representatives of the British and Japanese military and became effective Sept. 21 when British defense forces vacated the area between North Kiangse and North Honan Roads. The area is bounded on the south by Soochow Creek and extends north to Range Road. It now falls within the defense sector of the Japanese Naval Landing Party.

Prior to the 1937 hostilities, the area was defended by the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. During the hostilities, the S.V.C. was withdrawn and the area taken over by the British defense forces. The Embankment Building, Sassoon property and the second largest apartment house north of Soochow Creek after Broadway Mansions, now falls entirely within the Japanese defense sector as a result of the new change.

Japanese to Submit Plan

A Japanese naval spokesman explained that the agreement for revision of the defense sector boundary was entirely independent of negotitions which were opened with the foreign defense forces last week for a complete revision of the Shanghai defense sectors. The commanders of the various forces met last week at the initiative of the Japanese and were asked by the Japanese whether they had any suggestions to make for revision. On receiving a negative answer, the Japanese revealed that they had no proposals either. They expressed the belief that the defense sectors needed revising, however, and said they would draft proposals for submission to another meeting of the commanding officers.

Unusual activity by Tao Tao police along extra-Settlement roads in the Western District early this week caused fresh apprehension among residents that some important development is impending. The puppet policemen moved along Jessfield Road to a point within 100 yards of the Paramount Ballroom. Although they made no effort to patrol Jessfield Road at that point, they erected two sandbag barricades on the same thoroughfare just opposite the end of Avenue Road and almost within a stone's throw off the Bubbling Well Police Station.

Armed Men at Barricades

The barricades are manned by Ta Tao police armed with rifles. Their presence is a clear violation of S.M.C. authority, since Jessfield Road is an extra-Settlement road patrolled by men of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Signs of increased Ta Tao activity has also been noted on other thoroughfares of the Western District, especially along Yu Yuen Road where large parties of puppet police are now stationed at alleyway entrances. In some places, they are actually patrolling this extra-Settlement thoroughfare. Altogether, it has been estimated that at least 200 armed Ta Tao policemen are now operating on extra-Settlement roads in the Western District.

The Japanese *Domei* agency reported Sept. 16 that "a satisfactory solution of the question of extra-Settlement roads" was envisaged as a result of a 50-minute talk between Puppet Mayor Fu Siao-en and Mr. Godfrey Phillips, Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, on Friday afternoon of last week. The two officials met at Kiangwan, seat of the Shanghai puppet administration.

Official notices put up by the Ta Tao authorities in the Western District claim the extra-Settlement roads as being within their jurisdiction. One such notice invites officers of the Settlement police force to enter the service of the Ta Tao police, promising them the same salaries that they are now drawing from the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Intentions Made Plain

Paraders carried this poster in a demonstration before the British Embassy in Tokyo a few weeks ago. The Komin-Kyodo-To is one of Japan's political parties.

S.M.P. Men Disarmed

Testifying to the dangerous character of the situation which has developed in the Western District due to the Ta Tao police invasion and the flouting of the authority of the Shanghai Municipal Police, two Chinese constables of the S.M.P. were robbed of their pistols by an armed gang in the Western District last Saturday night. It was the second such incident within 24 hours, three constables having been disarmed earlier by an armed gang numbering 15 men in the notorious "Gordon Gulch" section of Jessfield Road. The two who were later relieved of their weapons were assailed by a gang of eight Chinese armed with Mauser pistols at the intersection of Edinburgh and Brenan Roads. Having possessed themselves of the constables' guns, the gang escaped into Ta Tao territory without firing any shots.

A bold statement of Japanese intentions was made by the Shanghai *Mainichi* on Sept. 13, when it announced that the Ta Tao police had decided "to take over" the policing of the extra-Settlement roads in the Western District "in view of the unrest in the International Settlement." This step, the paper said, had been contemplated by the Japanese authorities "long before the outbreak of the European war."

False Radio Reports

Treasure Island radio station at San Francisco came in for criticism for again broadcasting a false report regarding Shanghai. Local listeners were greatly alarmed when the station announced on Friday night of last week that the Japanese had given the British authorities a month in which to abandon their defense sector in the Western District. Both British and Japanese authorities said the report was utterly untrue. The Treasure Island station was responsible for the recent report that the Sixth U. S. Marines had been ordered to Shanghai in view of an emergency created by Japanese demands regarding the International Settlement. In was the same station which, on the second day of the European war, broadcasted a report that the French army had broken through Germany's Siegfried Line.

Han Chun, 50-year-old chief of the Ta Tao police operating in the Western District, was shot and gravely wounded by three Chinese gunmen on the morning of Sept. 14 as he was leaving his home on Rue Ratard in the French Concession, according to Japanese press reports. He was taken to the Foomin Hospital on North Szechuen Road. His assailants escaped.

Finland Cuts Organizing Expenses for Olympics

Expenditures by Finland in preparation for the 1940 Olympic Games are to be drastically cut, the Organizing Committee decided last week, according to a *Transocean* report from Helsingfors, which also said that the personnel of the committee was to be reduced from 162 to 67, thus decreasing salary costs by about 50 per cent. The economies were decided on "in view of the adverse economic effects the war would have on Finland as well as on all other neutral countries."

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Nanping	*Kian*	CHUNGKING	*ICHANG*
Chienou	*Linchwan*	Chengtu	*Hankow*
Pucheng	Chengchow	*Wanhsien*	Changsha
Santuau	Kaifeng (Nanyang)	Ipin	Changteh
Kulangsu	*LOYANG*	Yaan	*Hengyang*
CANTON	Sian	*Kiangtsing*	*Lingling*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS:

NEW YORK, LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS, GENEVA, OSAKA AND HONGKONG

Japanese Launch Fierce Drives in The Provinces of Kiangsi, Hupeh

EVIDENCE that Japan is supplementing political by military methods in furtherance of her now avowed aim to bring the China war to a speedy end were seen this week in reports of intensified Japanese activity on the Central China front.

A Japanese Army communique on Tuesday of this week claimed that Chinese forces in the Kaoan area,

Clever Balancing!

China Today.

northwestern Kiangsi, composed of four divisions of Yunnanese and two divisions of Central Army troops, had been trapped in the encircling lines of the Japanese forces and faced imminent annihilation. The diameter of the encircling Japanese lines was given as only 30 kilometers. The six Chinese divisions were said to number about 40,000 troops.

At the same time, it was claimed that Japanese troops in Hupeh had launched a new drive along the Kan River.

Lengthy Inactivity Ended

The new Japanese military activity in Kiangsi ended a long period of inactivity which followed the capture of Nanchang several months ago. The Nippon drive got under way on Sept. 13 in districts east, west and south of Nanchang and culminated in the alleged encirclement of Chinese forces in the Kaoan area. A sanguinary battle was predicted, since the Chinese forces were expected to try and fight their way out of the circle drawn by the Nipponese troops.

A *United Press* message from Chungking on Sept. 14 said that general tension prevailed in western Hupeh in face of Japanese preparations for a major offensive to the west against Shasi and Ichang, both ports on the middle Yangtsze above Hankow. The Japanese were credited with plans to launch three full divisions in a spearhead drive behind a large number of warships concentrated in the Yochow sector.

Concerted Attacks Seen

A Chinese official who visited western Hupeh was quoted by the agency as saying that the Japanese probably would make simultaneous attacks on land, from the air and along the river. He declared that Japanese naval craft were already engaged in attempts to destroy the booms between Shasi and Yochow. Japanese troops which crossed the Han River in the Shayang sector, he added, were preparing to capture Shihlipu, about 30 miles north of Shasi, in an effort to cut off Shasi from Ichang and to isolate Ichang from Chinese forces in northwestern Hupeh. Shihlipu is the intersection and junction of highways in Hupeh, linking all points.

Plans to rebuild the Chinese air force so that it will possess 500 first-line machines were outlined Sept. 16 in the organ of the Military Affairs Commission in Chungking. It was estimated that this would cost $417,000,000, in addition to annual maintenance expenditure of $332,000,000.

A *Reuter* report from Chungking on the same date said extensive aerial activity by the Chinese air force was being reported from Shansi province.

Casualties Claim

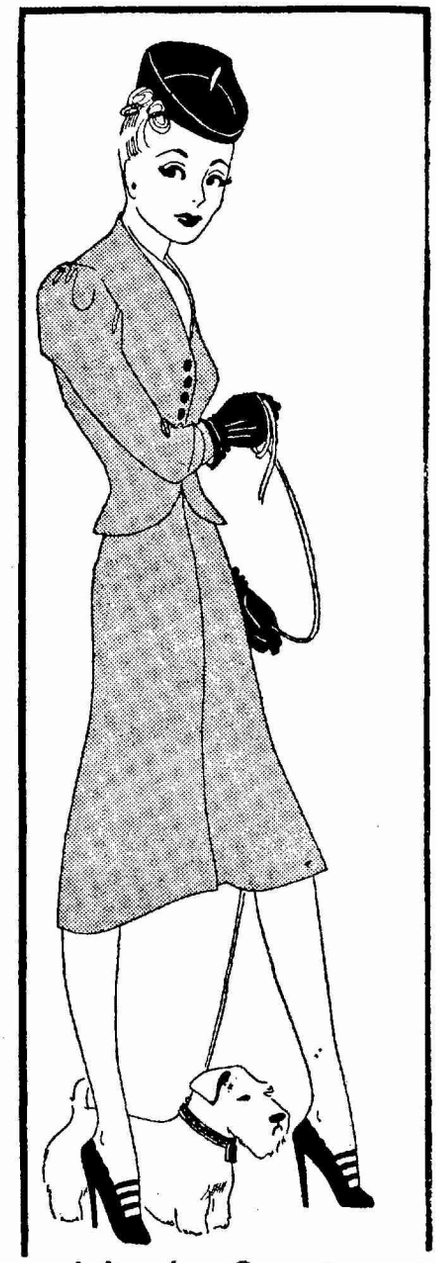
A communique issued in Tokyo Sept. 17 by the Army Section of the Imperial General Headquarters said that bodies of 22,764 Chinese soldiers were counted on battlefields as a result of Japanese military operations during August in North, Central and South China. Japanese losses were given as 645 killed. The number of Chinese troops engaged by the Japanese, the communique said further, was 307,291, of which 90,000 were on the Central China fronts, 12.550 in South and 204,741 in North China.

It was also claimed that Japanese troops took 2,419 prisoners, while booty included two howitzers, 11 trench mortars, 11 heavy machine-guns, 78 light machine-guns and 3,802 rifles.

Cholera Certificates Needed for Dairen

Travellers going from Shanghai to the Kwantung Leased Territory, or to Manchukuo via Dairen, were reminded by the Shanghai *Mainichi* this week that they will not be allowed to land at Dairen unless they are in possession of a certificate of inoculation against cholera. A communique to that effect was transmitted by the Kwantung administration to the Japanese Consulate-General here, the paper stated.

Cholera was declared epidemic last week by the Shanghai Municipal Council, but the epidemic is of minor proportions.



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Chungking Germans Hit News Discrimination

Failure of Chinese newspapers in Chungking to use the German *Transocean* news service has caused German circles in the Chinese capital to bitterly protest against alleged discrimination in the presentation of news and views, *United Press* reported this week.

The Chinese papers are using news supplied exclusively by the American-owned independent *United Press*, British-owned *Reuters* and French-owned *Havas* news agencies, *United Press* said.

Germans said that such discrimination was not in the spirit of fair play and also pointed out that all sides should be given a hearing. The protest, however, would be ignored, it was believed, because Chinese publishers said they have the right to use any service they desire.

The Hankow *Herald*, English-language newspaper, uses *Transocean* news dispatches to some extent, it was stated, but with the entrance of *Havas'* English service into the Chungking field Chinese believed *Transocean* dispatches will be even more curtailed.

Communist Organ Silent on Soviet Invasion of Poland

The *Hsin Hua Jih Pao*, official organ of the Chinese Communist Party, was the only paper in Chungking which failed to comment Sept. 18 on the report of the Soviet invasion of Poland, *Reuter* reported.

It had hitherto invariably given prominence to all Soviet activities and reports carried by *Tass*, the official Soviet news agency, but on Sept. 18 (which incidentally was the anniversary of the Japanese seizure of Mukden in 1931) the paper failed to print a single word of the long *Tass* release of the speech made by M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, in which he announced the invasion of Poland.

The failure of the *Hsin Hua Jih Pao* to print this news was generally believed to have been prompted by the fear that its publication might create an unfavorable impression among the Chinese, particularly among Chinese communists, who might not be in favor of the action taken by Soviet Russia, *Reuter* said.

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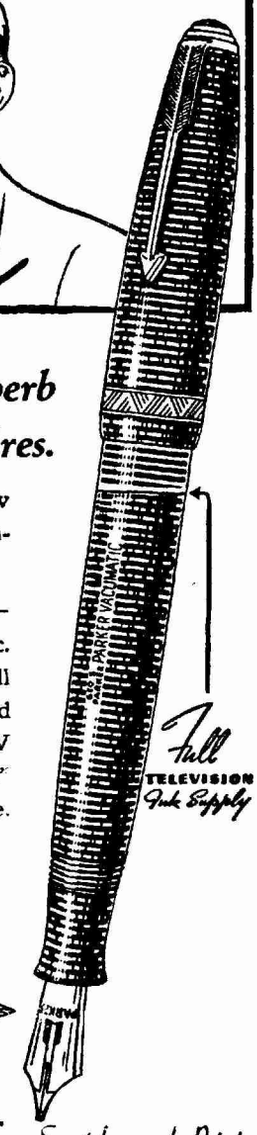

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Mission Destroyed In Luchow Air Raid

One-third of the city of Luchow is now in ruins, a total of 400 persons have been killed and 400 wounded; the hospital, church and residences of the United Church of Canada have been "completely destroyed" as a result of the intensive aerial bombing of the city at noon on September 11 by 27 Japanese planes.

This is the story brought back to Chungking by Mr. J. G. Endicott, one of the mission staff, who flew to Luchow with a medical unit on Sept. 12 and returned to Chungking the following morning, *Reuter* reported.

Luchow, situated 100 miles to the southwest of Chungking, is the fourth largest city in Szechwan. It has a population of 130,000.

Mr. Endicott declared on his return to Chungking that the mission buildings were "singled out for attack," and that two heavy demolition bombs scored direct hits on the hospital. Another, he stated, landed in the garden of the mission residences. A fourth bomb hit the church across the street from the residences, demolishing one half of the building.

Mr. Endicott reports that there were no foreign casualties as a result of the bombing. Both Miss Constance Ward and the Rev. A. C. Hoffman, of Toronto, Canada, are safe, though both were in the city at the time of the bombing.

It is estimated by members of the medical unit who were rushed to Luchow that 2,000 families are now homeless. Fires were still burning in Luchow when members of the unit left the city. They were started by the intensive bombing in six or seven different sections of the city, and, with a strong wind blowing, they spread to areas which had escaped being bombed.

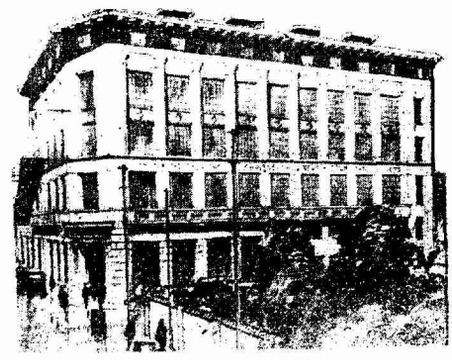
Fires caused by incendiary bombs burned out the Mission hospital, and also the residence of the medical staff, causing the complete loss of all drugs and other hospital equipment, and also of the personal belongings of the staff. Two out of the three remaining hospitals in Luchow were also burned out.

Mr. Endicott declared that there are no military objectives inside the city.

U.S. Protests Six More Bomb Attacks

The American Embassy in Peiping made representations to the Japanese Embassy on Sept. 17, protesting against six cases of Japanese bombing of American property in China during August, *United Press* reported. The American Embassy reserved all rights to make future claims.

The latest case of bombing was reported at Yeungkong, in Kwangtung, where the American Catholic Mission was damaged when four bombs fell within 100 yards of the mission on Aug. 18 Damage was reported to have been slight, but representations were made to the Japanese Embassy.



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Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of the Review.

September 3

Anti-British campaign in North China called "necessary evil" by Japanese army spokesman at Peiping. "Punishment" ordered by the Anti-British Society for all stores stocking British goods.

General evacuation by all residents of Kunming, capital of Yunnan, ordered; more frequent Japanese air raids feared as the rainy season is over.

M. Alexander Semionvitch Panaouchkine, new Soviet Ambassador to China, left Chungking for Chengtu. More positive Soviet help to China predicted by Chungking circles as a result of the friendly speech made by the envoy at the presentation of his credentials.

Gloom and depression prevailed in Shanghai, as the news that Great Britain and France had declared war on Germany was received here. Chungking keenly interested on how the European war will affect the China situation. Official circles optimistic in view of the fact that China has accumulated large amount of war supplies from aboard which will last her for a considerable time. Diplomatically China believed to have gained, as Japan has lost all of her foreign allies.

Chinese Government orders nationalization of all gold; failure to comply with decree to result in punishment.

***

September 4

Chungking suffered heavy damage in mid-night raid by 36 Japanese bombers. Two of the raiders claimed shot down by Chinese pursuit craft. Raid lasted from 2.30 a.m. to 3.20 a.m.

Wu Tse-chien, president of Shanghai Women's College, assassinated. Political motive seen in the killing, as Mr. Wu recently disclaimed connection with Wang Ching-wei's "peace" movement.

Sotomatsu Kato, Japan's new minister-at-large stationed in China, arrived at Shanghai; said European war would have "very great effect" on the Far Eastern situation.

Soviet-Japanese non-aggression pact "hardly conceivable," said Japanese army spokesman in Shanghai. European developments so far have no effect on the situation along Soviet-Manchukuo border, he added.

***

September 5

The four Chinese terrorist suspects held in the Tientsin British Concession handed over to the puppet "Tientsin District Court" by the British authorities.

Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador at London, protested to the British Foreign Office against the new Japanese regulations requiring payment of Chinese customs dues in the puppet Hua Hsing bank notes.

Yang Jen-tien, member of the Control Yuan, died of injuries sustained during Japanese air raid on Chungking yesterday morning.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Indian Congress leader, left Chungking for India by air after brief visit to China's wartime capital.

Signor Mussolini announced Italy's neutrality in the present European conflict; charged violation of Italy's understanding with Germany by the latter's military action in Poland; said undertakings given by Italy in the German Italian military alliance no longer binding.

***

September 6

The Japanese Government has proposed that the British, French, Polish and German forces at present in China should all be withdrawn. Reason for the Japanese proposal, which has been made to the British, French, Polish and German Diplomatic representatives in Tokyo, is stated to be "in order to avoid incidents."

Legislative Yuan at Chungking issued circular telegram (yesterday), declaring null and void the acts of the "sham Congress" which Wang Ching-wei recently convened in Shanghai. "Packed with traitors and meeting under the protection of the enemy, the congress was clearly illegal," the telegram asserted.

Chu Ming-yi, formerly secretary-general of the Executive Yuan, announced his participation in Wang Ching-wei's "peace" movement. Chu, in his new capacity as "secretary-general of the 6th Central Executive Committee" elected by Wang's Kuomintang congress, wired Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, urging him to give up all his posts. Brother-in-law and long henchman of Wang Ching-wei, Chu is now director of the Institute Technique Franco-Chinois in Shanghai.

***

September 7

Heavy concentration of Japanese forces in Hankow area reported. Chungking circles consider that the Japanese may take advantage of the European war to make a "desperate push" inland.

Chinese forces claimed recapture of Chaochow, norhern terminus of the Swatow-Chaochow Railway, on Sept. 4.

Gen. Mao Tseh-tung, Chinese communist leader, warned the Chinese public against the danger of Britain compromising with Japan at China's expense, urged readjustment of Sino-German relations on the condition that Germany ceases assisting Japan.

Hsu Ya-fu and Nieh Hai-fan, formerly associated with the City Government of Great Shanghai Municipality, assassinated. Political motive believed behind the two murders.

On charge of participation in the "traitorous activities" of Wang Ching-wei, Dr. Chu Min-yi, formerly secretary-general of the Executive Yuan, and Dr. Ho Shih-chen, formerly president of the First Special District Court of Shanghai, permanently expelled from mestic and foreign policies," the paper of the Central Executive Committee at Chungking.

"The core of the Japanese Cabinet's policies lies in the supreme objective of settling the China affair quickly," asserted Tokyo **Asahi**. "All other domestic and foreign policies," the paper said, "will be subordinated to that objective."

The British Embassy at Shanghai denied that orders had been received from London advising British land or naval forces in Japanese-occupied areas of China to leave. Rumor started as result of Japan's request to the British Government that British troops be withdrawn from China.

Japan is entitled by international law to demand that the military and naval

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forces of belligerent nations evacuate from Japanese occupied areas in China because of Japan's declaration of neutrality, said the Japan **Times**, English-language organ of the Japanese Foreign Office.

*
**

September 8

Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs reorganized. Three new departments created, namely, West Asia Affairs Department, American Affairs Department and Treaty Affairs Department.

The four Chinese suspects surrendered on Sept. 5 by the British Concession authorities to a puppet Chinese court in Tientsin are to be handed over to the Japanese military authorities for trial, according to Japanese report from Tientsin.

After nearly four months' detention by the Japanese in Kalgan, Lt.-Col. C. R. Spear, British military attache in China, was released.

Interviewed by **The China Press** on the Shanghai situation, Sterling Fessenden, formerly secretary-general of the Shanghai Municipal Council, said: "I see no indication that the Japanese have any intention, present or future of taking over the Settlement. The administration being international is a complicated thitng. Any attempt to do away with the old regime will throw the city into chaos and result in ruins. Changes must be made slowly."

*
**

September 9

In an effort to strengthen further the war-time finance structure and to consolidate the national currency, the formation of a joint administration of the four Chinese Government banks was announced by the National Government.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors. The four government banks are the Central Bank, Bank of China, Bank of Communications and Farmers' Bank.

The establishment in the near future of a new Japanese-sponsored central government in China predicted by the Tokyo **Nichi Nichi.** Japan said to have decided to recognized the projected regime and negotiate with it for the the regulation of Sino-Japanese relations.

Tension prevailed in the extra-Settlement Road areas of Shanghai, as "Ta Tao" police supported by uniformed Japanese built sandbag barricade on Jessfield Road, less than a block from Bubbling Well Road police station. Japanese seizure of various extra-Settlement roads feared.

Lord Hailfax, British Foreign Secretary, assured (yesterday) Dr. Quo Taichi, Chinese Ambassador at London, that Britain's Far Eastern policy would remain unchanged.

16 Puppet Guards Are Killed in Gun Battle

Sixteen Chinese guards were killed, while one Chinese and 36 White Russians were wounded in a gun battle which followed an attack by 90 bandits (guerrillas?) on the foreign race club in a suburb of Tientsin on Sept. 12, according to a *Domei* report from the northern city. The skirmish with the bandits, the report said, lasted three hours. On receiving news of the attack, Japanese troops rushed to the scene and drove off the bandits, who left two dead, *Domei* said.

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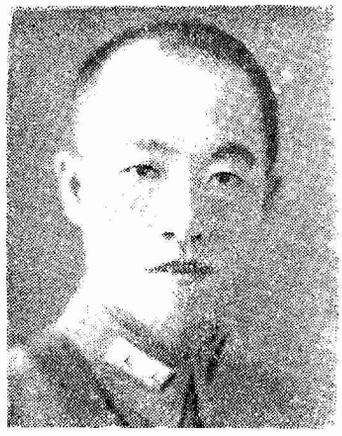
Who's Who in China

Gen. Li Han-huen, army officer; born at Wuchuen, Kwangtung, 1895; graduate of Paoting Military College; participated in the Nationalist Revolution of 1926 as chief staff officer of the 36th Regiment of the 4th Nationalist Army and then as a regimental commander; fought against the Northern militarists in



李濮魂字伯豪

Gen. Li Han-huen

Honan in 1927 and distinguished himself in numerous battles, for which he was promoted Commander of the 25th Division; twice visited Japan, 1928; after the conclusion of the Northern Punitive Expedition, when Nationalist armies were reduced to divisions, he was appointed chief of staff of the 4th Division and soon promoted vice-commander of the Division; returned to Kwangtung in 1932 and was made Pacification Commissioner of Northwestern Kwangtung and concurrently Commander of the Independent 3rd Division; when the 3rd Division was reorganized as the 6th Division, he remained as commander; promoted deputy Commander the 2nd Army, 1935 and concurrently Pacification Commissioner of Eastern Kwangtung; played important role in settling peacefully Gen. Chen Chi-tang's uprising against the National Government, 1936; transferred as Commander of the 155th Division (reorganized from the 6th Division); upon outbreak of the current Sino-Japanese hostilities in July, 1937, he was made Garrison Commander of the Chaochow-Swatow Area and for meritorious services in this capacity, was promoted Commander of the 64th Army; fought against the Japanese on the Lung-Hai Raillway front in 1938 and was responsible for the defeat of the Japanese troops commanded by Lt.-Gen. K. Doihara in Honan; promoted Commander of the 29th Army Corps and concurrently Deputy Commander of the 8th Group Army; transferred to the Nanchang-Kiukiang front, where he engaged the Japanese for four months in the Kiukiang-Mahweiling - Tehan sector, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy; ordered to return to Kwangtung, 1939 and was made Chairman of Kwangtung Provincial Government and concurrently Commander of the Kwangtung Military District, which posts he is now holding; address: Kwangtung Provincial Government, Shaokwan, Kwangtung.

Nippon Trade Favored By Hua Hsing Ruling

The recent ruling that only Hua Hsing notes or their equivalent will be accepted for the payment of Customs duties is not an attempt on the part of the Japanese authorities to increase the Customs revenue as pointed out by many prominent economists, according to Wang Yu-sen, in special article published in the financial section of the *Shun Pao*.

This action is a direct attack against British and American imports, the writer states, because under the present arrangement, Japanese imports will pay only 50 per cent of the duties which the Japanese importers paid before Sept. 1. Instead of the old rate of Yen 100 equals 37.5 Customs Gold Units based on the official Japanese rate of one Yen equals 1/2d, the Customs are calculating the value of Japanese goods at the Shanghai "Black Market" rate of one Yen equals $1.20 and $56 equals one pound sterling. Thus the new arrangement represents a 55 per cent increase of Customs duty to foreign imports but a decrease of 50 per cent to Japanese imports, Mr. Wang declares.

Japan Deserts Sterling, Pegs Yen to U.S. Dollar

Wall Street received official notification Sept. 15 that Japan had decided to maintain the yen for the time being at 23 5/16 American cents to one yen, *United Press* reported from New York. The decision was regarded as at least a partial abandonment by Japan of her former policy of pegging the yen to sterling at the rate of one shilling, two pence.

Last week-end sterling dropped to a new low of 3.73 on the New York market, but rallied again to 3.90. It was rumored, according to a *Reuter* report from New York, that many thousands of pounds had been sold for a Russian account, but this was not confirmed.

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Men and Events

Yoshio Muto has been appointed Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin.

*

President Roosevelt has appointed Ernest Gruening as Governor of Alaska in succession to Governor John W. Troy, who resigned recently because of poor health.

*

The German authorities on September 16 denied reports published in Tokyo newspapers stating that General Eugene Ott, German Ambassador in Japan, had been recalled.

*

Dr. T. T. Li, former director of the Intelligence and Publicity Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Chungking, presented his credentials as the new Chinese Minister to Cuba on Sept. 8.

*

Irving Glenn Wyatt Grey, boatswain on the USS Tutuila, stationed at Chungking, died of a heart attack on board his ship on the night of Sept. 1 while a Japanese air raid was in progress. He was a native of North Carolina and was 36 years old.

*

Lieut. Commander Charles Richardson Jeffs, former commander of the U. S. S. Luzon and now a member of the staff of Admiral Charles S. Hart of the Asiatic Fleet, was married on Saturday, Sept. 16 to Miss Esther Ormsby of Portland, Ore.

*

A *Kuomin* report from Hongkong on Sept. 17 stated that the fourth shipment of American wheat, consisting of 20,000 bags, was scheduled to arrive in Hongkong before the end of the present month. A portion of the shipment will also be sent to refugees in the Shanghai area.

*

The Chungking office of the Sino-German Eurasia Aviation Corporation announced (*Kuomin*) on Sept. 16 that flights of Eurasia planes between Hongkong and Chungking would be resumed shortly. The flights were discontinued early in the present month, following the outbreak of war in Europe.

*

The Chungking Ministries of Finance and Economics have issued orders to the Shanghai Bankers Association, Native Bankers Guild and General Chamber of Commerce instructing them to prevent speculation in commodities by unscrupulous merchants. The order was inspired by reports of speculation in connection with the sale of Chinese products in Europe.

*

A report made public in Geneva recently said that 5,603 Chinese noncombatants had been killed in Japanese air-raids in the first half of this year. Wounded numbered 6,833, while the number of houses destroyed was 19,170. In this period the Japanese conducted 349 air raids and dropped 11,705 bombs. Raids on Chungking on May 3 and 4 resulted in 5,000 civilians killed, 2,500 injured and 2,391 houses destroyed.

Jack Belden, formerly with *United Press*, and W. A. Farmer, formerly on the staff of *The China Press*, who were detained by the Chinese authorities at Kian, Kiangsi due to their not possessing proper passes from the military authorities, returned to Shanghai on Saturday, Sept., 16. As they had difficulty in telephoning or telegraphing Chungking, the Chinese authorities finally advised them to return to Shanghai, which they did, traveling by way of Ningpo.

*

Yutaro Hanawa, manager of the Shanghai office of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and president of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry here, has been recommended as a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council in place of Tominosuke Sugisaka, manager of the Shanghai office of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, who has resigned due to his recent appointment as head of the Osaka branch of the newly formed East Asia Marine Transport Company.

*

Dr. M. Ruiz Castenada, noted Mexican Government epidemiologist, reported to the Pacific Science Congress, in session at Berkeley, California, on July 19, that it was now possible to produce massive amounts of typhus vaccine. Heretofore the vaccine in pure form was difficult to make and only relatively small quanties were available at a high price. According to Dr. Castenada's report to the Science Congress, the new method will utilize large numbers of rats and mice in the mass-production of the vaccine.

Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung, commander-in-chief of the Chinese Government forces in the Kiangsu-Shantung area, has resigned from his concurrent post as a member of the Shantung Provincial Committee, according to a report from Chungking on Sept. 17. Mou Chung-heng has been appointed to the position vacated by Gen. Yu.

*

Prof. Raymond E. Burnes, principal of the Shanghai American School, was married on Saturday, Sept. 16 to Miss Elizabeth Penderell Walker, daughter of M. P. Walker, treasurer of the American Church Mission, and Mrs. Walker. The Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, President of St. John's University, officiated. The ceremony was followed by a reception at St. John's University.

*

Walter V. Krivitsky, former head of Soviet Military Intelligence in European countries, whose sensational disclosures in *The Saturday Evening Post* gave the first indication that Stalin was "courting" Hitler, has requested the U. S. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization at Ellis Island, New York, for an extension of his permit to reside in the United States. Krivitsky went to the United States several months ago to superintend the publication of his articles. His permit expired in March, but a temporary extension was obtained by his lawyer, Louis Waldman of New York. Krivitsky allegedly was threatened with execution by the Soviet secret police in Europe. His lawyer recently stated that mail addressed to him in New York had been intercepted.

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W. Stark Toller, formerly British Consul-General at Chungking, was scheduled to arrive in Canton on Sept. 19 to take over the duties of Consul-General in that city. The British Vice-Consul, Gerald Tyrrell, has been in charge since the departure of A. P. Blunt a month ago. Mr. Tyrrell has recently been promoted to the rank of Consul.

*

Shipping in Los Angeles harbor was seriously crippled in the last week in August and first week in September due to a strike of longshoremen resulting from a controversy over the picketing of a Japanese freighter which was being loaded with scrap iron. Some 80 longshoremen quit their work in loading the Japanese ship as a result of the picketing by Los Angeles organizations and as a result 14 longshoremen were suspended, causing complications which threatened to tie up the shipping in the port.

*

Archibald Lockhead, technical assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Henry J. Morgenthau, Jr. resigned on Sept. 15 to accept the position of President of Universal Trading Corporation which was formed some time ago to purchase American trucks for use in Nationalist China. The company is entirely owned by Chinese interests and practically monopolizes Chinese governmental purchases in the United States. Merle Cochran, formerly financial attache to the American Embassy in Paris, has been appointed to the positions in the Treasury formerly held by Mr. Lockhead.

*

Dr. Essen Gale, official of the Chinese Government Salt Gabelle, who recently returned to Shanghai after an absence of approximately two years spent in the United States and Europe, said that interest in China was widespread throughout the United States. Dr. Gale participated in numerous forums and scientific discussions and participated in meetings of historical societies at the Universities of Michigan and Minnesota. Dr. Gale has resided in China since 1908 and prior to his departure from Shanghai was editor of the *Journal* published by the Royal Asiatic Society.

*

The from the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch:* It was quite illuminating the other day to run across a feature story dealing with flowery phrases flung right and left by polite Japanese gentlemen. According to this article, when a Japanese wants to see someone, even on the most trivial matter, he says, "I beg permission to hang my image on your honorable eye." Once he has hung his image upon the desired eye, he comments, "I have poisoned your innermost soul." And if he says or does the wrong thing, he excuses himself with, "It was my worm's fault," the "worm" being an evil whim forced upon him. Apparently there are a good many "worms" working on those deprecating Japanese sentries in Shanghai where Britishers get stripped, Americans shoved and Frenchmen slapped. Some day an officious Japanese sentry may deliver the slap heard 'round the world.

The old Embassy Theater on Bubbling Well Road, which had been closed for several years and recently was used for housing Chinese refugees, will shortly be opened as the New Roxy, a first-run movie house. The property recently was taken over by Far Eastern Theaters, Fed. Inc., a recently organized syndicate, which has practically rebuilt and refurnished the building. It will be the fifth first-run movie house in Shanghai.

*

According to the German *Transocean* service, 27 cases of foodstuffs belonging to Germans at Tientsin, which had been seized by the British authorities, were released on Sept. 13 as a result of representations by the Japanese. The report alleged that the Japanese "had pointed out to the British the emphatic necessity of avoiding every possibility of conflict in China in connection with the hostilities in Europe."

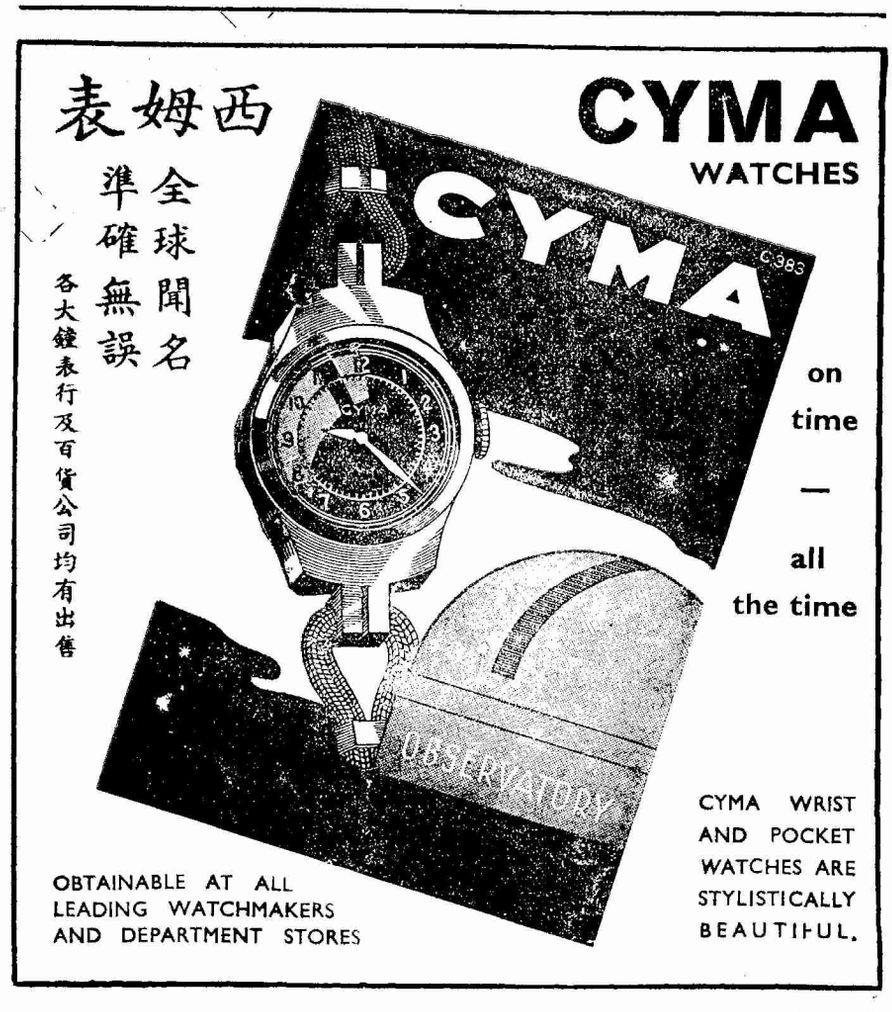
*

San Francisco's famous Chinatown, which houses some 20,000 Chinese and is a Mecca for tourists has been stigmatized as one of the worst slum districts in the world. A report on social conditions in Chinatown, made public on July 7, said that Chinese in Chinatown resided in more squalor than they did in certain districts in their home land. The Chinatown district in San Francisco is about two blocks wide and about three-quarters of a mile long and is located adjacent to the city's most exclusive shopping district. The report on conditions in the area was made in a survey by a social school.

According to the *Shun Pao* the National Government has appointed Dr. Nung Hu-Hui as acting director of the Sino-French Technical Institute, in succession to Dr. Chu Ming-yi, who was discharged from the position due to his joining Wang Ching-wei. Chu Ming-yi is a brother-in-law of Wang Ching-wei.

*

An imposing scientific expedition, fostered by the *National Geographic Magazine* and the University of Virginia, will shortly leave the United States for the southern Pacific for the purpose of making investigations concerning conditions on the bottom of the sea, earthquakes, gravity and magnetic conditions. The party was scheduled to sail from San Francisco late in the present month aboard the U. S. Coast Guard cutter Hamilton, a 328-foot vessel. The group includes Prof. Wilbur A. Nelson of the University of Virginia; C. S. Piggot of the Carnegie Institute, Washington; Prof. Maurice Ewing, Lehigh University; Lieut. A. J. Hoskinson, geophysicist of the U. S. Coast Guard and Geodetic Survey; Dr. J. W. Green, Carnegie Institute, Washington; Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt, Smithsonian Institute. The s. s. Hamilton will be commanded by Capt. Stephen Safford Yeandle and will carry a crew of 110 men. The ship will cover a vast area extending 5,000 miles in an east-west direction and 2,500 miles in a north-south direction. Numerous islands will be used for instrumental observation. Frederick Simpich, Assistant Editor of the *National Geographic*, passed through Shanghai last week en route to Java.



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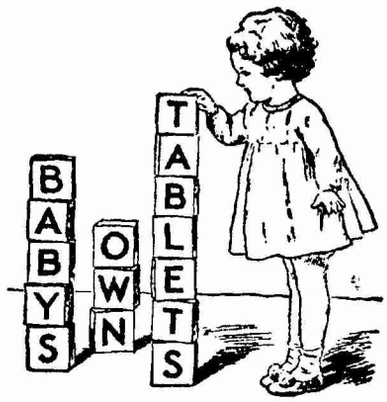

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Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, returned to Tsingtao aboard the USS Isabel on Tuesday of this week.

*

John McNeil, British attorney in Shanghai, has been appointed British Crown Advocate for China, according to an announcement of the British Embassy this week.

*

Mrs. R. M. Mateer, aged 80, who had spent 50 years as a missionary of the Presbyterian Church in China, chiefly at Weihsien, died in Tsingtao on Sept. 2.

*

Dr. H. H. Kung, Finance Minister and President of the Executive Yuan, celebrated his 60th Birthday on Tuesday, Sept. 19. Owing to the war situation there was no formal celebration, but an informal reception was held at his residence in Chungking which was attended by members of his family and friends.

*

I. M. Pulaieff, once well-known Russian journalist and businessmen in Siberia and Manchuria, died of a heart ailment in Shanghai on Sept. 12. He was born in Irkutsk in 1880 and was a graduate of the Industrial College of that city. He is survived by two married daughters residing in Shanghai.

Judge Milton J. Helmick of the U. S. Court, revoked the charter of the A. C. K. Company, Fed. Inc., on Sept. 19 on the grounds the affairs of the concern were being conducted contrary to the regulations of the China Trade Act. Leighton Shields, U. S. District Attorney, prosecuted the case while A. Viola Smith, Trade Act Registrar, furnished evidence of the firm's activities.

*

James Martin Miller, who served as a war correspondent in the Philippines in the Spanish-American War and later reported the Boxer Rebellion in China, died at Los Angeles on Aug. 18 at the age of 80 years. Mr. Miller once served as U. S. Consul-General in New Zealand and also in France. He was the author of a number of books dealing with the Far East, among them being "China, Ancient and Modern," "History of the Japanese-Russian War," "Triumphant Life of Theodore Roosevelt."

*

Kimpei Sheba, Japanese correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune* in Tokyo, who was arrested by the Tokyo police several weeks ago, has been released. No official statement was issued regarding the cause of Sheba's arrest and no announcement was made at the time of his release. In addition to his work for the *Tribune*, Mr. Sheba is also a member of the staff of the *Japan Times*, generally regarded as an organ of the Foreign Office. It was rumored among foreign correspondents in Tokyo that Sheba's arrest was concerned with a story he sent the *Tribune* giving Japanese reactions to the abrogation of the Japanese - American Commercial Treaty. It was also reported that the Japanese were displeased with a story he sent about the Anglo-Japanese conversations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Chungking announced on Sept. 13 that a Chinese consulate would shortly be opened at the city of Widda in Arabia.

*

Roger Babson, well-known American economist, who is traveling in the Far East, will be the guest of the American Chamber of Commerce at dinner at the American Club on the evening of Monday, Sept. 25.

*

The Japanese authorities, according to a report from Tokyo, have opened negotiations with Radio Corporation of America, for the installation of equipment for the transmission of pictures by wireless between the two countries.

*

Several Chinese professors on the faculty of Nanking University, now temporarily stationed at Chengtu, capital of Szechwan, have cooperated in the establishment of a Chinese daily newspaper there which will be known as the *Chengtu Jih Pao.*

*

Mrs. Walter Marshall, formerly Miss Aida Itskovitch, wife of an official of Standard Vacuum Oil Company, was drowned near San Francisco on Sept. 14. Details were not given in the report. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall were married in Manila in 1937.

*

Oliver E. Clubb U. S. Consul, who has been connected with the American Embassy in Nanking for several months, has been transferred to Shanghai and John Hall Paxton, who has been stationed at Shanghai for some time has been transferred to Nanking.

*

Pearl Buck, author of "The Good Earth" and numerous other books dealing with China, has contributed three months' royalties from the sale of her books to the Chinese medical relief fund. The John Day Company, publishers of Mrs. Buck's books, has also agreed to donate three months' royalties to the medical relief fund. The amounts involved were not stated in the report.

*

Major-General S. Miura, newly-appointed commander of the Japanese garrison at Shanghai, and S. Kato, recently-appointed Japanese Ambassador-at-Large in China, called on C. E. Gauss, American Consul-General, on Monday, Sept. 18. Major-General Miura also called on Sir Herbert Phillips, British Consul-General and C. Godfrey Phillips, Secretary of the Municipal Council.

*

The American Dispensary, formerly known as the American Drug Company, located at No. 226 Nanking Road, has mailed an announcement to its customers stating that the company has "gone back" to the use of Chinese currency. Shortly following the sensational slump in the value of the Chinese dollar in relation to U. S. currency, the management of the company issued notices stating it had "gone on gold." It was reported, however, that the action had resulted in a serious loss of business, causing the firm to revise its previous action.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Exposition of Communism

HOPE IN AMERICA—By John Strachey. New York. Modern Age Books. 215 pages. Price U.S.0.50.

Hope in America might well become the layman's guide to Communism. The principles of Communism are reduced to their bare fundamentals and in language easily understood by anyone able to read. Mr. Strachey is talking to the man in the street and adapts his language and technique to suit his audience. He even replies to the hecklers—but not always effectively.

Strachey's hope in America lies in the belief that the United States, of all the major Powers, has come the least within the influence of Fascist tendencies. Furthermore he sees in the Roosevelt Administration a gratifying step toward the Communist state, although he emphasizes the New Deal and its attack on Big Business has not gone nearly far enough. He concludes that eventually a revolution and "some bloodshed" may be necessary to dislodge the present owners of the means of production in America.

Strachey's two main objections to the capitalist system are: (1) The worker never can get full return for his labor because of the profit, interest and idle rich elements in the capitalist system; (2) the means of production are not owned by the workers but by a small group of capitalists—the only persons able to finance production on a competitive basis. He contends the capitalist system never can produce to full capacity because the profit element deprives consumers of sufficient buying power with which to purchase the entire potential output of modern day factories. The alternatives—only alternatives—to periodic breakdowns in the capitalist system, says Strachey, are Imperialism or Communism.

Imperialism — exporting surplus production abroad to keep factories running and workers employed—is unacceptable to Mr. Strachey because it does not give the workers the ownership of the means of production or the full output of the means of production. He also fears that Imperialism must inevitably involve military aggression and he doesn't want workers "shedding their blood for the capitalists." And, says Strachey, Imperialism is only a temporary remedy for the "evils" of the capitalist system. That leaves Communism as the only acceptable course to the average working man, Strachey believes.

It is here that Strachey, as a propagandist, tends to run away with himself. Confirmed Communists no doubt would see more or less eye to eye with Strachey. But if he is addressing the workers of the world in the role of a missionary, he spites himself by attempting to answer every objection to Communism. He tries to paint a complete Utopia—and then says this Utopia exists today in the Soviet Union!

In the opinion of this reviewer—who is *not* a Fascist—Communist propagandists would do well to forget Russia. The average American is no more anxious to live under a Stalin than he is to live under a Hitler or Mussolini. For that matter, the average American Communist wouldn't want to live in Russia today!

What Strachey's book needs, from a propaganda point of view, is editing by someone less fanatical than he. Within the covers of this book is stated in good everyday language perhaps the best popular appeal for Communism ever to appear in the English language. As it stands, *Hope In America* requires the "faith" of the confirmed Communist to be swallowed whole. Eliminate the appeals to blind faith and here would be one of the most effective pieces of Communist propaganda ever written.

R.T.B.

A Battling Liberal

FIGHTING YEARS— By Oswald Garrison Villard. New York, Harcourt, Brace and Company. 1939.

Like H. L. Mencken and William Allen White, Oswald Garrison Villard marks a definite epoch in American journalism. Like Mr. White, he has left a definite imprint on American political life, for while he has been watching politics from the outside, he has influenced the minds of many public leaders. When Mr. Villard dies, the most suitable epitaph for him will probably be: "Here Lies Oswald Garrison Villard, the best-known American liberal of the twentieth century."

For this reason, Mr. Villard's autobiography, *My Fighting Years*, is an extremely important contribution to the understanding of American liberalism, as well as of some of the most significant events in American history which he witnessed or influenced.

Probably the most interesting portion of the book is devoted to the war years, when Mr. Villard, quite by chance, saw service in Washington as a correspondent of a paper which he himself owned. The chapters devoted to the events which preceded the United States' entry into the war are well worth studying now, when almost identical problems are facing the government and people.

One incident that Mr. Villard reveals is especially interesting in the light of current developments. At one period in 1917, British seizure of American vessels had become so widespread that the American Government had drafted a very firm protest. For some reason, the protest was not delivered. It will be interesting to see what attitude will be taken by President Roosevelt, who like Wilson is an Anglophile, in connection with the British seizure of American cargoes since the beginning of the present conflict.

For the war chapters, as well as for insight into other phases of American public life in the past quarter of a century, and the personal life and mind of an outstanding liberal, the book is well worth reading.

G.

In the United States Court for China

In re. Estate of HARRY FALCON WOODHOUSE Deceased.

Cause No. 4426

Special Proceedings No. 2305

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Harry Falcon Woodhouse, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before March Sixteenth, 1940, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

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On Economic Rivalries

BATTLES WITHOUT BULLETS: THE STORY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE—By Thomas Brockway. Illustrated by Bunji Tagawa. Headline Book No. 18. New York, Foreign Policy Association, 1939. 96 pages. U.S.25 cents.

Dr. Brockway discusses the economics of international affairs for readers who wish simple but basic information on this phase of international relations. The Department of Popular Education of the Foreign Policy Association uses pictorial statistics, short topical treatment and numerous examples to stress the points in these Headline Books. Dr. Brockway believes that the solution of the raw material problem lies in a more extensive trade between nations rather than in territorial readjustments. He treats the factors affecting the trade of Britain, Germany and Japan, and the Hull trade program, which he considers a dramatic challenge to trade practices like subsidy, intimidation and conquest.

F.

Background to 1939

FROM VERSAILLES TO MUNICH, 1918-1938—By Bernadotte E. Schmitt. Public Policy Pamphlet No. 28. University of Chicago Press, 1938. 57 pages. U.S.25 cents.

"Treaties which conclude wars have a way of becoming out of date. In the past they have usually lasted for a generation or even half a century. It is in keeping with the increased tempo of contemporary life that the treaties of 1919 did not last quite two decades."

This statement by Professor Schmitt of the University of Chicago, whose study of the origins of the World War is internationally known, should be kept in mind as the present European war is fought. The implications and responsibilities of the Treaty of Versailles have since September 3 reached their climax, and it is only reasonable to ask why other European events of the past few years (certainly not less destructive of national integrity) were permitted to pass unchallenged. This is answered by Professor Schmitt.

The weakening of the strong foreign policies of France and Britain and a divergence of interests between these two countries, are shown by the author as a growing encouragement to the dictator nations. "It is to be noted, he says, "that only after the Anglo-French entente had demonstrated its ineffectiveness against Italy did Hitler make his first really aggressive move, namely the military reoccupation of the Rhineland in March, 1936."

Written last November after the Czechoslovakian tragedy, this paper makes a prophetic observation regarding Russia's stand: "....if Britain and France did not fight, they handed over, not merely Czechoslovakia, but eastern and southeastern Europe to German political domination and German economic exploitation; they gave up the military assistance of the valiant Czechoslovak army; and they practically cut themselves off from any hope of help from the Soviet Union in a future crisis."

F.M.R.

Snooping Drive Started By New York Sheriff

The state of affairs prevalent in Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy is likely soon to prevail in Queens County, New York, if a *Havas* report from that city is to be credited. Dated Sept. 15, the report said that Sheriff Fitzgerald of Queens County had appointed 1,200 "honorary sheriffs" whose duty it would be to "look for, listen for and report anything which may seem un-American, with the object of wiping out spies and saboteurs." Sheriff Fitzgerald allegedly said that he was acting in accordance with instructions from President Roosevelt, who told him to take every measure to assist in the maintenance of peace.

Japan Moves to Curb Soaring of Prices

Articles 6, 11 and 19 of Japan's National Mobilization Act are to be put into operation on Oct. 1 in an effort to control rising prices, according to a *Domei* report from Tokyo. The Articles prohibit increases in commodity prices, freight rates, rents, insurance premiums and wages. According to Premier Abe, their invocation is necessitated by the threatened abnormal appreciation of prices, which have already commenced to rise as a result of the war in Europe.

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